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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT INDIAN MERCANTILE INSC. CO., LTD. (Estd. 1907) For Life, Fire & Accident. INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, Ballard Estate. BOMBAY. 1.

M. P.'s SEEK TALKING POINTS ON DELHI TALKS

Cabinet White Paper Presents One-Sided Picture

CLARIFICATION NEEDED ON THREE POINTS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 25.

Sir Stafford Cripps ha arrived, spoken and Government have published a White Paper on the Indian negotiations. Yet both he and the White Paper only present one side of the causes of the breakdown.

Naturally before the Commons debate many parliamentarians are anxious to be acquainted with the other side of the medal as represented not only by the Congress, but other Indian leaders like Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

The White Paper unfortunately publishes only the exchange of letters between Sir Stafford Cripps and others. It does not give any clue to the discussions he had with leaders. Here are some of the issues obviously needing immediate clarification from the Indian side to help Parliamentarians in the forthcoming debate:

Firstly how far Sir Stafford Cripps is justified in asserting that despite the breakdown of negotiations, the visit strengthened the feeling of resistance against aggression.

Secondly how far his assertion accords with fact that, except the Congress, no party in India asked for transfer of real power to the Ministers in the midst of the war;

Thirdly whether the Congress rejection of the draft declaration received countrywide approval.

What is most important for the forthcoming debate is the removal of the confusion caused here by Sir Stafford Cripps' declaration that the Congress asked for a clarification of the powers of the Viceroy and the India Office only at the last interview, which was the immediate cause of the breakdown.

Many here want to know whether other Indian leaders also felt at the early stages of discussion that Sir S. Cripps gave them a similar impression, namely, that the Viceroy will act as a constitutional head like the monarch and affairs in India will be transferred to the Dominion Office.

It is rumoured here that at one stage of the negotiations Sir S. Cripps suggested that the Viceroy will act as Prime Minister.

DEMAND FOR COMMONS DEBATE

Although Sir. S. Cripps said nothing will now be done from this end new suggestions must come from India Parliamentary circles emphasise having gone to the extent of proclaiming world-wide its intention of conferring freedom after war. Government must not yield to its usual temptation of folding hands as the in-

(Continued on page 5)

AZAD AT ANAND BHAWAN

Allahabad's Reception To Congress President

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here today from Calcutta for the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C.

Maulana Azad was given a rousing reception at the Railway Station and was garlanded by Dr. K. N. Katju on behalf of the organising committee of the A.I.C.C. Session.

The Maulana is putting up in 'Anand Bhawan.'—A. P.

Leaders For Allahabad

BOMBAY, April 26

Acharya Narendradeo. Achut Patwardhan. Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr Yussuf Meharally have left for Allahabad as also Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

"May Not Come Before A.I.C.C."

WARDHAGANJ, April 26

All Congress leaders who arrived here left this morning for Allahabad. From talks with these leaders it appears no body takes the Madras resolution very seriously and it is surmised that it may not come before the A.I.C.C in view of Maulana Azad's statement.

The general view is that it is unwise to think of a National Government after the Cripps' Mission has failed.—United Press.

Pattabhi For Allahabad

MASULIPATAM, April 26.

Dr. B Pattabhi Seetharamayya, member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Allahabad today to attend the meetings of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee. —A. P.

PROBLEMS BEFORE A. I. C. C.

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Meeting for the first time at Allahabad since November, 1939, the Congress Working Committee would have had a quiet and placid session, but the Madras Legislature Congress Party's resolutions have faced the members of the Committee with issues which have called forth the strongest feelings. The hot reception given to these resolutions, both in the press generally and by important personages including the Congress President is bound to be reflected adequately and animatedly in the Committee's proceedings. Maulana Azad has received notice of the resolutions from Mr. K. Santanam and is expected to make a reference to them almost in the forefront of his opening remarks to the Committee to-morrow morning.

However severe Mr. Rajagopalachariar's critics here, it is emphasised they do not lose sight of the fact that in spite of his recent espousal of unpopular viewpoints his staunchness and loyalty as a Congressman are undoubted, and that he would not have adopted the present course were he not prompted by the strongest and most cogent reasons which he will no doubt explain to the Committee.

WAR PROBLEMS

Apart from this burning topic the Working Committee will consider the problems which the war raging on India's frontiers has brought up in a compelling form particularly in Bengal, Assam, Orissa and the coastal areas generally. It is expected that the Committee will give a definite and precise guidance to the country on this matter.

In this context Mahatma Gandhi's absence has a relevance which Maulana Azad explained this evening to pressmen. He pointed out that after the Working Committee had come to its conclusions on the Cripps' proposals at Delhi he had persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to stay on for two days longer to place before the Committee his views on India's war problems. The Mahatma thus had an opportunity fully to explain his stand point. And since then in the Maulana's opinion nothing had happened to make those views and the Committee's tentative conclusions based on them either out of date or otherwise inapplicable. The Maulana had therefore accepted the plea that it was unnecessary for Mahatma Gandhi to undertake the journey to Allahabad and submit to the rigours of its summer heat.

PROBLEM OF EVACUEES

A third subject for the Committee's consideration relates to Indian evacuees. The Committee will examine it in the light of Pandit Nehru's first-hand knowledge of the conditions obtained after his tour of the Indian side of the evacuee routes. It is stated that he had intended to see something of the conditions on the Burma side of the routes too, but this has not been possible. Maulana Azad has sent an enquiry by telegram to Mr. M. S. Aney who it is understood, has promised information. This may be available to the Committee before it frames its decisions.

The Committee is likely to draft a resolution for the A.I.C.C. endorsing the decision on the Cripps' proposals.—A. P.

MOVE TO BLACK-FLAG 'C. R.' FAILS

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Confusion prevailed for over a quarter of an hour at the Allahabad junction railway station, this evening, as the Bombay Mail steamed in. A number of persons claiming to be Hindu Mahasabhaites had gathered at the platform with black flags intending to stage a demonstration against Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was expected here by the Bombay Mail. The demonstrators were shouting anti-Congress and anti-Rajagopalachari slogans.

FLAGS SNATCHED AWAY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who came to receive the members of the Working Committee, expected by the train, noticed the demonstrators as he was entering the platform and objected to the demonstration. He snatched a number of flags from the demonstrators, and, therefore, a scuffle and confusion followed in which anti-Jawaharlal slogans were heard.

Mr. Rajagopalachari did not come by this train. Later quiet was restored and Pandit Nehru drove away to Anand Bhawan with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who had arrived by the mail.

One person has been taken into custody by the Railway police.—A. P.

NAZI RAID ON LENINGRAD

Red Air Force Exacts Heavy Penalty

BERLIN, April 25.

Major-General Berthold, Commander of a German Infantry Division, has been killed in heavy fighting on the Smolensk Sector, it is officially announced here to-night.

Futile Raid On Leningrad

MOSCOW, April 25.

Thirty-five German planes were destroyed in the Leningrad area during two raids yesterday and to-day. Soviet fighters and anti-aircraft guns dispersed the greater part of the raiders and prevented them from approaching the city, says the Moscow radio.

Those which penetrated the defences dropped bombs at random. A further three raiders were damaged, but landed in German—occupied territory. Five Red aircraft were lost.

Giving further details of the raids on Leningrad the Moscow radio says that 25 German planes took part in Friday's raid of which 24 were destroyed. A further 25 took part to-day of which eleven were destroyed and three made forced landings.

Some casualties were caused where bombs fell in residential areas in Leningrad.

The Soviet midnight 'communique' states: During April 25th nothing of importance took place at the front.

On April 24 68 German aircraft were destroyed in air combats or on the ground. Our losses were ten aircraft.

Our warships in the Barents Sea sank one enemy transport with a tonnage of 12,000 tons."—Reuter.

HITLER ON HIS FUTURE PLANS

Intensive Sub-marine War To Begin

War On Press By U. P. Govt.

3 Papers Warned: Security Demand From 1: Restriction Of Length Of Headlines

LUCKNOW, April 26.

It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces contemplate issuing an order to all the newspapers in the province to restrict the size and length of headlines and poster headings.

Government have demanded a security from the Bebaq of Sharanpur for publishing an alleged objectionable article.

"Rozana Akhbar" of Bareilly, and "Jagran" and "Swatantra" both published in Jhanshi have been warned for publishing alleged objectionable articles.—A.P.

'YUGANTAR' TO REAPPEAR TO-DAY

Government Lift Ban

CALCUTTA, April 26.

It is understood that "Yugantar", a Bengali daily, has received official permission to resume publication with immediate effect. The next issue of the paper is, therefore, expected to come out to-morrow.

The paper was asked on April 23 by the Government of Bengal, under the Defence of India Rules, to suspend its publication, sale or distribution in connection with an article appearing in the issue of the paper of April 21.—A.P.

Apologia For Failure Of Russian Campaign

VENTS SPLEEN AGAINST JEWS

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG ASSEMBLED TO-DAY TO ACCEPT A STATEMENT OF THE REICH GOVERNMENT.

HITLER ADDRESSED A CHAMBER COLOURED WITH UNIFORMS OF GREY, BLUE AND SKY-BLUE OF HIGH OFFICERS OF THE THREE SERVICES AND NAZI WOUNDED.

THE REICHSTAG MET AT 14-55.

DR. GOERING RECEIVED HITLER AT THE DOOR OF A PACKED REICHSTAG. GOERING, IN HIS USUAL LAUDATORY OVATION TO THE FUEHRER, SAID: "THE WHOLE WORLD AWAITS THIS HOUR WHEN A NEW CHAPTER IN HISTORY WILL BE INAUGURATED BY YOUR STATEMENT."

Goering declared the Fuehrer in this struggle of to be or not to be must be given the right to do everything which serves victory or contributes to it.

Hitler's Speech

Hitler began his speech by recalling his last Reichstag speech on December 11th when he had given an account of events during the previous year.

Continuing he said: "Europe grew decadent partly through the natural ageing of rich leading Continental powers and partly through the hollowing out by those elements which gave this centre of the West its national and constitutional foundations—thus European foundations were gradually undermined. Britain by a policy of succession of Continental wars could maintain the so-called European balance of power only as long as these wars were fought between rival States. The idea that the European nation could be eternally disintegrated was doomed to failure.

HIT AT ENGLAND

Thus England was forced from the position of a comfort-looking exploiter to that of a defender or perpetual maintainer. Exploitation came to an end and compulsion to fight took its place with a will to do so, and the knowledge of how to do it.

Hitler, proceeding, said that the events recounted in his previous speech are of such historic magnitude that their full extent will only be recognised centuries hence. A few weeks after the suppression of the Belgrade revolts the threat to Europe from the east was realised, and there appeared with greater clarity the fact that the struggle forced upon Germany in September 1939, was no longer a European conflict.

ONCE IN MILLINIUM

The struggle was seen as one of those conflicts which shake the world once in a thousand years. When France and England put forward Poland as the starting point, one doubted the reason of a world which instead of avoiding such a war actually forced the catastrophe to occur.

Hitler continued: "Britain required not only a helpless and disunited Europe but her position was tenable only so long as there was no threatening power of equal strength on the borders of her Empire. The moment when the Russian Colossus fought its way to east Asia, when the American became entirely an independent entity, when the Japanese, like the German and Italian, rose from sleep, conditions of existence for the British Empire became fundamentally changed, and could only be maintained with Europe and no longer against it. Therefore, in 1914 England in coalition of stronger Powers declared war upon Germany, and left her with bonds which it was only a question of time before Germany burst.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

England's appeal to America for help had given that Continent an economic and political significance which England could never remove. At the end of the war which England thought she had won, Japan took the place of Germany and America took the place of England. By signing bills and making promises which it was not intended to fulfil, England emerged economically and financially exhausted—she gained success that could only be the parent of later defeats. Now in still another war Britain has her strength dissipated in defending an impossible European order, declared Hitler. "Whosoever England allies herself with, she will at the end of this war see her Allies stronger than she is herself."

DIG AT JEWS

Englishmen may doubt the wisdom of the rejection of opportunities of reconciliation which I have proposed. The racial question is the key to world history, hidden powers which incited Britain in the first world war were the Jews—the force which paralysed us was a Jewish one—the Jews have manoeuvred the British Empire into a crisis—the Jews are the bearers of Bolshevik infection—the Jews are the warmongers. The Jews have brought America into this war which is senseless and unnecessary from the American viewpoint. International Jewish warmongering has been recognised for what it is by German and Allied soldiers.

Hitler claimed to be speaking on behalf of the true youth of Europe and of the younger world as a sacred duty. He spoke as a leader who had mastered Fate which Providence imposed only on those who were called upon to perform the sublime.

"BOLSHEVIK WORLD PLAGUE"

This winter the world battle has been decided. Principles of 'Bolshevik World Plague' called rule of the proletariat was in fact the dictatorship of the Jews leading to the extermination of national feeling and seizure of power by Jewish criminals. The curse of these scoundrels fell most heavily on Hungary.

FASCISM, SALVATION FOR EUROPE!

The hardest conflict against the danger of destruction of the people and the state took place in Italy, where a new political ideal, after a bloody struggle, smashed democratic cowardice and Bolshevik violence. Only with the victory of Fascism could one speak of the beginning of salvation in Europe. For the first time there was one State in which the Bolsheviks were defeated and also the Marxists were won over to rebuild a better and sounder order of society, and in Spain after a bloody civil war in which Bolshevism was overthrown, the scene of the battle is in the east of Europe, where the decision will fall.

Hitler emphasised that he was speaking in the first instance to the German people and not to those who did not want to realise or hear the truth.

ATTACK ON CHURCHILL

At this point Hitler commenced a personal attack on Mr. Churchill. Hitler gibbed at Mr. Churchill's use of the phrase 'encouraging', and said that he (Hitler), on the other hand also found things which were encouraging, and proceeded to list German successes. He certainly found the Japanese encouraging, but the most encouraging thing of all was that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were in London and Washington and not in Berlin or Rome.

"SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENT"

Hitler said that when last he spoke there was in the east a winter such as had not been known for a 140 years. The German front was withdrawn to a general line stretching from Taganrog to lake Ladoga, and this difficult operation was successfully achieved. Because of the difficulties he regarded it as his duty to link his name with the fate of the army and the threatening disaster has now been warded off for ever, thanks to

(Continued on Page 5)

Abandon "Do Nothing Policy"

Madras Proposal "Only Way Open To Self-Respecting Indians"

IF ONLY CONGRESS SHOOK HANDS WITH LEAGUE, DANGER OF PAKISTAN WOULD NOT MATERIALISE, SAYS C. R.

The Congress Party of the Madras Legislature at its meeting on Thursday at Thyagarayanagar adopted after discussion, the draft resolution which stated that Congress should do all that it could to remove every obstacle to the establishment of a national administration and might agree to the Pakistan demand, and that there should be a popular Government in the Province and that the Muslim League should be invited to take part in forming the Government.

THE ONLY COURSE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, replying to the debate, stated, it is believed that he was convinced that the course suggested in the resolution was the only one open to any self-respecting Indian in the present crisis. If they failed to act now, history would record that the leaders missed a golden opportunity of defending the

(Continued on page 5)

AZAD SAYS:

Madras Resolution Objectionable—On Two Counts

'C. R.' Ought To Have Apprised Working Committee & Waited For Its Decision

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Amplifying his criticism of the resolutions adopted by the Madras Congress Legislature Party, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in an interview pointed out that the resolutions were objectionable on two counts.

Firstly, Mr. Rajagopalachariar as a member of the Congress Working Committee should have waited till he had an opportunity to place before his colleagues in the Working Committee any fresh new material in his possession which he thought necessitated the decision contained in the resolutions. Mr. Rajagopalachari, continued the Maulana, would not have had long to wait as the Working Committee was meeting, within three or four days of the Madras Legislature Party's decision.

If Mr. Rajagopalachari thought that unconditional office acceptance was desirable for the province of Madras, or for that matter for any other province, he should have apprised the Working Committee of that desire, and the reasons therefor.

Secondly, the Maulana was at a loss to understand how on principle the A.I.C.C. could suddenly change the whole course of Congress policy and expect the Congress organisations to accept and carry out that change particularly when, as it appeared at present, there was only a small section of Congress opinion in one province in favour of any change.—A.P.

Gandhiji & A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Congress circles here argue that Gandhiji ought to be present at the session of the A.I.C.C. openly to place his view before that body.

One thing seems to be clear, Mr. Rajagopalachari has only said publicly now what he has been telling the Congress Command privately for some time past. On this issue it is believed that Rajaji will have to face a solid bloc of opposition in the A.I.C.C.

Serious developments are apprehended. Even now it is hoped that Gandhiji will attend the session for it is felt that he alone can tide over the crisis that faces the Congress. It believed that the A.I.C.C. session will be prolonged. A wholesome feature of the situation is that the Secretary of the Congress is receiving cablegrams from Indians abroad supporting the Congress stand for freedom.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

No. 11 Down Ahmedabad Passenger which leaves Bombay Central at 1-50 p. m. will be cancelled on and from Tuesday, 28th April, 1942.

(8203)

Public Notices

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(8096)

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Auxiliary Officers	on Rs. 170-5-210
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* Bonus paid at end of war for approved service.

Selected candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination.

Applications should be made IN PERSON at the Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla Bridge, Bombay, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. (S.T.) on week days, 9-0 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturdays and 9-0 A.M. to 11-0 A.M. on Sundays and Holidays, when further details can be obtained.

N. COOMBS,
Officer Commanding.
Fire Services.

Bombay, 23rd April 1942. (8171)

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Apply with copies of testimonials Intermediate or University certificates and evidence of age to the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Wanowrie, Poona. (7922)

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For details and application forms apply to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Vithal House, Mint Road, Bombay. 8189

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

CEMENT GUNITING

THE TRACTION SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders up to 15 hours on 11th May, 1942 for repairing, by the Cement Guniting process, circulating water pipes and mild steel plates and sections at the Kalyan Power House.

The form of tender, conditions of contract, specifications, etc. can be obtained from the Office of the Traction Superintendent on payment of Rs. 2|- per set. This sum will not be refunded. (8208)

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Company has, at its Meeting held on the 23rd instant, declared an Interim Dividend of 6¼ per cent free from income-tax on the paid-up amount of the shares on account of the dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1941 and the same will be paid on and after 15th May, 1942 to the shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register as on 1st May, 1942.

By the order of the Board
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
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(8212)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the Policy numbered 102209 on the life of Mr. Khushalbhai Vallabhbhai Bhagat of Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, Duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay 27th April, 1942. (16130)

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

With effect from 1st May, 1942, the timings of trains on the Main Line and Branches of the Broad and Metre Gauge System will be altered. For details, please see Sheet Time Tables at stations. (8211)

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THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company and public are hereby informed that the Registered Office of the Company will be changed from and on 4th May, 1942, from Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay to the MILLS PREMISES AT BROACH.

By the order of the Board of Directors.
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K. S. MHASKAR,
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G. I. P. RAILWAY

CLOSING DOWN OF CERTAIN STATIONS for GOODS TRAFFIC

With a view to easing the position on this Railway particularly in connection with wagon supply and expeditious clearance of Traffic the following stations will be CLOSED DOWN for ALL descriptions of Goods Traffic in Local and Through booking as from 15th May. 1942:—

NAGPUR DIVISION		JUBBULPORE DIVISION	JHANSI DIVISION
Metpanjra	Paunar	Baghora	Sholaka
Teegaon	Butibori	Nariaoli	Rundhi
Jaulkhera	Sonegaon	Lidhorakhurd	Asaoti
Talvadya	Bharatwada	Rithi	Bhonra
Maramjheri	Kohli	Gurra	Nivari
Charkhera	Kiratpur	Bohani	
Jambara	Tapona	Bikrampur	
Biswa Bridge	Sangwi	Gosalpur	
Jalamb	Warudkhed		
Paras	Lasina	SHOLAPUR DIVISION	
Borgaon	Lakhpuri		
Mana	Lehgaon	Boroti	
Kuram	Kapustalni		
Malkhed	Pathrot		
Pagdhal			

CUT OUT & KEEP FOR REFERENCE.

(8210)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PLOTS will be put to Public Auction by the undersigned in his Office at 3-0 P. M. (S.T.) on the dates mentioned against them:—

Scheme No.	Estate or locality	Plot No.	Approximate area in Square yards.	Deposit payable User	Rs.	Date of Auction.
		EX-TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED.				
6	Sion Matunga	1A (West)	1,655	Shops & residence	2,000	6-5-1942.
"	"	231 (East)	673	" "	1,000	"
"	"	232 (East)	660	" "	1,000	"
"	"	233 (East)	592	" "	1,000	"
"	"	234 (East)	772	" "	1,000	"
57	Sewri Wadala	210 (North)	1,090	" "	1,500	8-5-1942
"	"	211 (North)	820	" "	1,000	"
"	"	212 (North)	850	" "	1,000	"
"	"	213 (North)	690	" "	1,000	"
"	"	214 (North)	890	" "	1,000	"
"	"	215 (North)	815	" "	1,000	"
"	"	216 (North)	815	Residence	500	11-5-1942
"	"	217 (North)	850	"	500	"
"	"	218 (North)	850	"	500	"
"	"	219 (North)	850	"	500	"
"	"	220 (North)	850	"	500	"
"	"	221 (North)	850	"	500	"
"	"	222 (North)	850	"	500	"

Parties desiring to bid at the auction will have, prior to the auction to deposit with the Municipality the amount mentioned against each plot. If payment is to be made by cheques they should be sent at least 3 days prior to the date of auction. No cheques will be accepted on the date of auction except from recognised Architects or Brokers. An unsuccessful bidder for a plot can avail himself of his deposit for bidding for the next plot. A successful bidder however, will have to pay a fresh deposit before bidding for the next plot. The deposit will be forfeited if the approved bidder withdraws his bid.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to the plots to be leased, together with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case.

The conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on any working day, except Saturday.

A. R. MANERIKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1942. (8188)

Public Notices

NOTICE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

HOURS OF BUSINESS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, with effect from the 1st May, 1942, until further notice, the hours of business of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will be as follows:—

ON WEEK-DAYS
10-A.M. to 3-P.M.

ON SATURDAYS
10-A.M. to 1-P.M.

W. T. McCALLUM,
Manager.

Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay, 25th April, 1942. 8205

NOTICE.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of the above Company to issue to Mrs. Lilavati Khubchand, duplicate of share certificate No. 495 for 25 preference shares Nos. 17326/17350 upon the statement that the original share certificate has been lost or destroyed and notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original share certificate is made to the said Directors at the Company's Office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, they will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate share certificate.

Bombay, dated 27th April, 1942. 16128

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANU SUBEDAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Queens Road Estate of the Government of India with the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 646 square yards or thereabouts being sub-plot No. 4/B of plots Nos. 46 and 47 of the said Queens Road Estate and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1874 (part) and 1875 (part) of Fort Division and Municipal "A" Ward No. 3535 (2) (part) and Street No. 6/A (part) Carnegy Lines and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by plot No. 4A and partly by 40 feet road, on or towards the South partly by plot No. 11 and partly by plot No. 6, on or towards the West by plot No. 5 and on or towards the North by the Old Scottish Cemetery Garden.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1942.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 8180

Public Notices

NOTICE

WANTED for service under the Labour Department of the Government of India an officer with Engineering or Administrative experience who has retired within the last three years from an All-India Service or from a listed post or a Class I Provincial Service The officer will be posted at the headquarters of the Government of India but may be required to do some touring. His duties will be to co-ordinate information received from provinces on certain matters connected with work in the Labour Department. The pay of the officer will be so regulated as to give him a total emolument of Rs. 1,000|- p.m. inclusive of any pension that he might be drawing and the period of employment is likely to be three months. Applications stating age and qualifications should reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, New Delhi, not later than the 30th April, 1942. 8197

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MINOCHEHER RUSTOMJI KAVARANA and RUTTONSHA RUSTOMJI KAVARANA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants the Administrators of the estate and effects of Bai Goolbai, widow of Rustomji Cowasji Kavarana have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed) TOGETHER WITH messuages, tenements and dwelling house, sheds, cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing an area of 8314 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 85, 85, 154, 156, 157, New Nos. 3625, 3627, A/3756, 3770 and 3771 and Old Survey Nos. 1/122, 1/1531 and 121 and New Survey Nos. 2/1531 and A/1530 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 725, 726 and 727 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Church and partly by the property of Dr. Bhawanishanker Balkrishna, on or towars the South by the property of Yeshwanti, wife of Ranchordas Tribhowandas and on or towards the West by a passage and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 17G Ward Nos. 4776 (1), 4776 (2), 4777 (1), 4777 (2), 4778, 4779 and 4781 (3) and Street Nos. 105, 21 to 23B, 19B to 21B, 15G, 15E-15F, 108 and 17 to 19B.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1942.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 8209

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MINOCHEHER RUSTOMJI KAVARANA and RUTTONSHA RUSTOMJI KAVARANA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants the Administrators of the estate and effects of Bai Goolbai, widow of Rustomji Cowasji Kavarana have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed) TOGETHER WITH messuages, tenements and dwelling house, sheds, cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing an area of 8314 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 85, 85, 154, 156, 157, New Nos. 3625, 3627, A/3756, 3770 and 3771 and Old Survey Nos. 1/122, 1/1531 and 121 and New Survey Nos. 2/1531 and A/1530 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 725, 726 and 727 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Church and partly by the property of Dr. Bhawanishanker Balkrishna, on or towars the South by the property of Yeshwanti, wife of Ranchordas Tribhowandas and on or towards the West by a passage and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 17G Ward Nos. 4776 (1), 4776 (2), 4777 (1), 4777 (2), 4778, 4779 and 4781 (3) and Street Nos. 105, 21 to 23B, 19B to 21B, 15G, 15E-15F, 108 and 17 to 19B.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1942.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 8209

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARIM AHMED KHAN MAHOMED, of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having a claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at Central Bank Building, 55 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land (formerly consisting of two contiguous pieces) together with the buildings, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street formerly known as Second Kumbharwada, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the Eastern side of the said Chakla Street admeasuring 179 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 625, New No. 6288, Old Survey No. 870 and New Survey No. 2051, Cadastral Survey No. 450 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 451, Street Nos. 168-170 and which is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Hasham Azam, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Thacker Cuverji Mowji and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Hasham Pirbhai Mahomed.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1942.

S. F. B. TYABJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 8206

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAHANGIR MANOCKJI ENGINEER and his wife Bai DHUNBAI have agreed to sell the undermentioned leasehold property. All persons having any interest in or claim to or against the said property of whatsoever nature are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office at No. 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof. In default, such interest or claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived

ALL that piece of land situate on the Mody Bay Estate, within the Fort in Bombay held under a lease dated the 18th May, 1937 granted by the Bombay Port Trustees to the aforesaid Vendors, together with the building thereon, admeasuring about 281 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1121 (Fort Division) and Municipal A Ward No. 1877, Street No 301, Frere Road, and bounded on the North by Mangalore Street, on the South by the property of Mr. Jamshedji Dinsha Mistri and others, on the East by the land of the Bombay Port Trustees and on the West by Frere Road.

Dated this 25th day of April 1942.

BASTAVALA & SOMJEE,
Purchasers' Attorney.

8204

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.			Name of the Insolvent	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	760	of	1931	Re: Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper	FIRST
2	65	"	1940	" Vaman Vishwanath Phadke	do
3	79	"	1940	" Balubhai Kalyanchand & Ors traded as Kalyanchand Sobhagchand.	do
4	132	"	1940	" Valimahomed Hubbeally	do
5	148	"	1940	" Eardley Osmand Harper	do
6	149	"	1940	" Phirozshah Ardeshir Shroff	do
7	159	"	1940	" William Norman Davis alias Denis	
8	162	"	1940	" Robert Mckibben and Winfred Mary Mckibben	do
9	204	"	1940	" Dominic Santana Cardoz	do
10	206	"	1940	" Ignatius deSouza	do
11	207	"	1940	" Patrick Kenneth	do
12	297	"	1940	" Thomas William Brew	do
13	322	"	1940	" George Irven Fidgett	do
14	36	"	1941	" Parmanand Mulchand Kataria	do
15	53	"	1941	" Clement Aloysius Pereira	
16	78	"	1941	" Pirojshaw Dhanjibhai Darookhanawala	do
17	91	"	1941	" Amrutlal Vithaldas Mehta	do
18	165	"	1941	" Thomas Henry Glewis	do
19	254	"	1940	" Naziruddin Ahmed Kazi	FIRST & FINAL
20	142	"	1938	" Messrs. Abdul Aziz Suleman & Sons.	SECOND & FINAL
21	12	"	1941	" Shaikh Siddick Mahomed	PREFERENTIAL DISTRIBUTION.
22	25	"	1941	" Arjun Purshottam Ravasia	do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 17th day of April, 1942.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay. (8117)

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Auction Sales

SALE OF FURNITURE, BOOKS AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1942, at 3 p.m at the Sale Room of the undersigned.

Modern style drawing room sofas and easy chairs, glass top centre and writing and dining tables and chairs, Divan, bedsteads, also wardrobes, cupboards, sideboards, Javobean box mattress bedstead, gramophones, Kodak hand camera and spoons and forks, Books: 4 Vols. 20th Century Business Practice, 10 Vols. New Educator Encyclopaedia, Pitman's Dictionary of Secretarial Law and Practice, 18. Vols. Mahabharat in Sanskrit, 10 Vols. Harmsworth Encyclopaedia, New Standard Encyclopaedia, 5 Vols. Popular History of England and other books on miscellaneous subjects.

A lot of 31 Lady's and Gent's hats.

A set of paintings representing planets and Hindu deities on celluloid, a marble bust and an old bronze figure, 3 Bokhara carpets 15 x 10, 15 x 8, and 11½ x 8½, 1 Antique Amritsar carpet 11 x 9.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 123, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 1st May, 1942, at 2-15 P. M. (S. T.) at National Insurance Building (2nd floor) at Hornby Road, Fort the undermentioned property of Toyo Menkwa Kaisha Ltd. and Mitsui Bushan Kaisha Ltd., vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property:—

Household furniture such as drawing room suites, dining tables, chairs, teapoys, wardrobes, show cases, beds, writing tables, crockery and glassware etc.

On view from the 30th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

It has Given B'bay
10 New Refreshing TUNES TO HUM!
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
Khan-Daan
BRIGHTER THAN "KHAZANCHI"!
Starring: NOOR JEHAN MANORAMA & GHULAM MOHD
JOIN THE ENTHUSIASTIC Crowds At
EXCELSIOR
Daily 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. and
NEW WEST END
Daily 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m.
A Famous Pictures Ltd., Release

SNAPPY & SPICY!
NEW HUNS' HAPPY HIT
PAHILA PALNA
(Many Happy Returns)
Producer: BABURAO PENDHARKAR
4th WEEK AT
CENTRAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Betty Grable
VICTOR MATURE— CAROLE LANDIS
in the most EXCITING hit yet—
"I WAKE UP SCREAMING"
20th Century-Fox hit
Also Pandit Jawaharlal's "CALL TO NATION" and latest war news.
NEXT FRIDAY:
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Rated by the Motion Picture Academy as "THE BEST PICTURE OF 1941"

LALITA PAWAR
CONGRATULATED ON HER PERFORMANCE BY SHOBHANA SAMARTH
—And you too will congratulate her when you see
KIRTI
KIRTI
3rd WEEK of Crowds
MINERVA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

ROXY
Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Wonder-Picture of the Year
JHOOLA

Zanana Show on Wednesday at 1 p.m.
AMAR'S
Maiden Hit that Glorifies Woman's Duties
KHILAUNA
SNEHAPRABHA, PRABHA, and JAIRAJ.
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

13th WEEK
PRAKASH PICTURES'
BHARAT MILAP
(HINDI)
BHARAT BHET
(MARATHI)
Daily: 2-45, 6 & 9 p.m. (Hindi)
MAJESTIC
Evergreen Release

SHE WILL ENCHANT YOU WITH HER SINGING AND DANCING
NALINI JAYWANT
in National's
Nirdosh
SWASTIK
Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)
Tuesday and Thursday: Zenana Show 12 noon (Hindi)

SUPER
Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
RANJIT-WADIA Production
RETURN OF TOOFAN MAIL
Starring: AROON and SHAMIM
Directed by ASPI

IT IS A WINNER IN ENTERTAINMENT VALUES
HIND PICTURES
SOCIETY
with SITARA-NAZIR
4th Week at
NOVELTY
Talkies—Grant Road Corner
3 Shows To-day 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PVB
Under the auspices of the P.V.B. "D" Ward Dr. J. N. Mandrekar, will conduct a First Aid Class in English on (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaon. This Class will be held thrice a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Those who desire to attend the Class are requested to see the leader of the class at the time of the class.

P. V. B. "C" WARD.—A meeting of the volunteers of circle No. 6 will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p. m. at Koliwadi 91A Panas Wadi. (Yeshvant Krishna Parulker's Place). All volunteers are requested to be present in the meeting as they are to be divided into five troops as under:—(1) Patrolling (2) Fire Fighting (3) Cycle Messenger (4) A. R. P. (5) First Aid Post.

P. V. B "D" WARD.—On behalf of P. V. B. "D" Ward one First Aid Class in English will be started from to-day (Monday) at Nutan Kelwani Mandir, French Rd. Chaupatti, Gandevi (in Circle No. 4) Time of the class is 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Dr. B. V. Reze will conduct the class.

A. R. P. SUBURBAN DISTRICT:—in furtherance of the A. R. P. campaign, a new series of lectures has been arranged for the benefit of the Local Board teachers. The lectures will be delivered by Mr. M. V. Kamat, Class III Instructor, at the Gazdar Hall, Andheri, every day at 6-30 p.m commencing from to-day (Monday) until Saturday 2nd May.

CAN YOU FACE THE MIRROR?
Make this early morning test. First thing on waking up, study your face in the mirror. If you look horrible with puffy eyelids and a muddy complexion, there is something wrong with your inside. Constipation does play havoc with our faces.
SIMPLEST WAY TO HEALTH & BEAUTY
Just take two tablets of CASTOPHENE Chocolate Laxative and its mild yet thorough action will rid your system of all poisonous wastes and give you a flawless complexion.
CHILDREN LOVE TAKING IT
Although CASTOPHENE contains refined castor oil, it tastes of good chocolate. Obtainable at all good chemists and stores
Castophene CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO. P.O. BOX 88. KARACHI

By Special Public Request
The Change in Shows of Circo's Epic of and for the Nation
APNA GHAR
9th WEEK AT
KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre
3 Shows To-day 3 p.m. MARATHI 6 and 9 p.m. HINDI
To-morrow ZENANA Show of MARATHI at 12 noon

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
ESPLANADE ROAD.
TELEPHONE 31045.
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P. M.
LAST 4 DAYS!
Spectacular Jungle Thrills!
"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"
A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Picture with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

HINDUSTAN CINETONE'S
MUD APNI NAGARI
SHOBHNA SAMARTH, NAZIR, JAYANT.
PRAKASH
Lady Hardinge Rd., Matunga B.B.
Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sat., Sun. 1-0 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS
To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 11 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 10 1361
Parsi: Avan 2,, 1311
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m. Sunset: 6-58 p.m
Hightide: 9-05, 21-25 Lowtide: 3-08, 15-01.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m.
LAMINGTON:—"Malan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
REGAL—"I Wake Up Screaming" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kit Garson" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
NEW WEST-END—"Khandaan" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45
EXCELSIOR—"Khandaan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
AURORA—"Down Argentine Way" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kitty Foyle" 4, 6-30 and 10
EDWARD—"Sapera" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Bandhan" 4-15 7 and 10
KOHINOOR—"Amrit" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
NOVELTY—"Society" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SUPER—"The Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30 6-15 and 9 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anjan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXI—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Mud" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

FAIR AT PYDHONI:—The annual Fair of the "Shree Mahakali Temple" at Pydhoni will be held on Wednesday 29th inst. and will remain for three days.

MR CHINIWALLA'S DISCOURSE,—Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate will give third talk under the auspices of "Kshnoom Phelavnari Mandli" at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the "Kshnoom Hall" of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Noble Building, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, on the following subject:—"The Activities of Sarosh Yezd in the Nisti." The meeting is open to the Parsis

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL:—The Secretary of The Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, Raghav Wadi, French Bridge, Bombay 7, writes:

"Goans residing in Bombay City and Suburbs are requested to send in their Residential Addresses to the Mandal as early as possible. These addresses are required to enable the officials of the Mandal through their organisation to be in touch with all Goans in case of air raid in Bombay. The purpose of this organisation is to obtain the information about their safety, and to give such temporary help as may be required in case of air raid. This organisation is trying to affiliate itself to the P. V. B.

LOCK OUT OF G. I. P. WORKERS:—A deputation headed by Mr. Jhabvala and consisting of Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhery and ten members of the Strike Committee will interview the General Manager, G. I. P. Railway to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p. m. in connection with the present lockout of Parel Workshop.

KARACHI:—The half yearly Joint General meeting of the All-India Board of Directors, Sind Provl. Executive Committee and the Sind Provl. Board of Advisers (including Presidents and Vice Presidents of branches affiliated with Sind Provl. Executive Committee) of Balkan Ji Bari will be held on Wednesday 29th at 6 p.m. at Pushpa Bhawan.

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, April 27.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 Purab Ang Ki Gai Ki. 5-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 6-25 Abdul Haq. 6-35 Hira Bai of Lahore. 6-50 Shri Rag on Surbahar. 7 Sohan Singh. 7-15 Under democracy alone. 7-30 It has happened 7-35 Abdul Haq. 7-45 For villagers only 8-30 Talk by Sir Shanmukham Chetty 8-45 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 9-30 BBC news relay. 9-45 Abdul Haq. 9-35 Listening post. 10 Sohan Singh. 10-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1 231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Gangu Bai of Hubli. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Roshan Ali of Hyderabad. 8-30 Jaltarang solo. 8-40 Tulsidasji Bhajan. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Amritlal. 9-30 p.m. Close down.

12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Clarionet solos. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch-hour music (Russian records etc.) 2-25 Close down 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Gajanan 5-15 B. R. Deodhar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 S. N. Chapekar. 6 News in English. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements (English) 6-30 Local news and announcements (Hindustani. 6-35 Nana ani Mani (Marathi). 7 Off the beaten path Pananero. 7-15 Gajanan 7-25 Roshan Ali. 7-45 News commentary (Marathi) 7-50 AIR. Bhajan Mandali 7-55 Sports Review by Talyarkhan 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Sir S. Chetty's broadcast (relay). 8-45 Radio reconnaissance. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 BBC news relay. 9-45 AIR Orchestra. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Ghazal 10-10 Hori: B. R. Deodhar. 10-20 Khayals: 10-45 Close down

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1 7-50 Gangu Bai. 8 Ebrahim. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 B. R. Deodhar. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 close down.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 2-25 Close down.

41.44 metres (7.240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3.365 kc/s.)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Gangu Bai. 8-30 to 9 as in Bombay 1. 9 Roshan Ali. 9-15 B. R Deodhar. 9-30 Milde Feldberg. 9-45 Ernest Poltizer: 10 Ruth Saolman and her trio. 10-35 Harry Potter: Entertainer. 10-45 Close down.

Russian records—All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast on Monday (27th inst.) during Lunch Hour at 1-30 p.m. some Russian records of an approximate duration of 20 minutes.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S BROADCAST

MADRAS, April 26.

H. E. Sir Arthur Moore, Governor of Madras, will broadcast from the Madras centre of All-India Radio a short talk on the present situation at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) The talk can be heard on 211 and 60.98 metres. Translations of the talk will be broadcast later in the transmission.

It's up to... YOU

When you admire your friends in the Indian Air Force, remember ..... each one of these young men has come forward on his own initiative to place his courage and resource at the service of his country. And now, the I.A.F. needs more men to follow this example—it needs YOU! Go today to the office of your nearest District Area Commander, or the nearest Commissioner of Police, or Technical Recruiting Officer, and say you wish to volunteer for flying duties. If you are suitable for flying duties as Pilot or Observer, you will be given a thorough training and, providing you satisfactorily complete this training, you will eventually be given a commissioned rank in the I.A.F. This scheme applies to men aged 18 but not yet 28, *of good physique* and of Matriculation standard, to fly with the I.A.F.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining the necessary forms of application,
POST THIS COUPON!

to fly with the IAF

To A. G. 2 (c),
Recruiting Directorate,
Adjutant-General's Branch,
G. H. Q., NEW DELHI.
Please send me application form and information regarding flying ranks in the Indian Air Force I am .... years old.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

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The Bombay Chronicle

EVACUEES FROM BURMA

The question of evacuating Indians from Burma has not yet received adequate attention. We have heard for weeks past of the terrible sufferings of thousands of evacuees from that country. But, as Gandhiji remarks in the current number of "Harijan", "making allowance for all possible exaggerations, the remainder itself is a horrible tale of woes." This is amply confirmed by the statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal on his Assam tour, the main object of which was "to meet evacuees from Burma and to find out what was being done for them and what more could be done." He noted among them "a feeling of great resentment at the racial discrimination", especially on the Burma side of the Indo-Burma road. "They had suffered much, he says, "had lost almost everything they possessed and had been ill-treated by petty officials." However, we shall pass over past incidents. As regards present conditions, he points out that, while there has been recently considerable improvement on the Indian side, "it is the Burma side that appears to need complete overhauling."

Indictment Of Officialdom

The position on this side, says Pandit Jawaharlal, is still "highly unsatisfactory", no efforts being made to collect Indians in proper camps as they drift in from all sides and have to shift for themselves. And in support of this view he cites findings like the following about Indian evacuees: "Sometimes they have to stay at the route head for many days before they can get permission to go through. This applies to both the land route and the air route. In Myitkyina, we were told that the camp houses were more or less reserved for Europeans, and Indians had to live under the trees or make some other arrangements. In India large numbers of relief workers and societies help to lighten the burden of these unhappy refugees. Not so in Burma, where both officials and people favour non-Indians in every way." Pandit Jawaharlal refers to the common report that a large sum is paid by the Government to a number of European planters and their assistants for helping the evacuees. When charges of racial discrimination are so common European planters are hardly the fittest persons to help evacuees. Voluntary Indian relief agencies have been already at work. These should be co-ordinated and made more representative so as to include non-officials as well as officials and women as well as men. Speaking of officials, presumably of Burma, Pandit Jawaharlal says: "Officials have not covered themselves with glory in this work of evacuation. They have shown inefficiency and partiality and the sooner they realise that others can function better, the nearer shall we be to a solution of this problem." In the absence of a representative relief organization, non-official agencies should do the best they can by way of concerted action.

Gandhiji's Appeal

Apart from relief to those who have already come from Burma, there is the harder question of Indians who are still in that country and who are estimated at over eight lakhs. Writing about these, Gandhiji says: "Life for them in Burma is impossible. The question is too big to be tackled by any existing organisation. It requires a special temporary committee of experienced men whose sole work would be to attend to the orderly and quick evacuation of the eight to nine lakhs of men and their disposal after they are on Indian soil. Let us hope that there are enough public spirited men who will make it their business to form themselves into a committee and see this very humanitarian work through." This work, too, will be done more speedily and more efficiently if it is entrusted to a representative committee of officials and non-officials and if the committee is given a generous grant by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The huge task of relief will be appreciably simplified if the evacuees are repatriated as far as possible to the provinces and districts to which they belong. Relief work will then be decentralised and will stimulate local private relief. It will also be easier to find work for the evacuees. It is to be hoped that Mr. Aney, who, in company with Pandit Kunzru, has recently visited various evacuation camps in Assam, will make comprehensive recommendations on the subject of evacuating Indians from Burma.

Australia And Burma

Communiques from General MacArthur present a satisfactory picture of the situation in the area under his command. He has retained aerial initiative while the Japanese are being steadily reduced to a state of defensiveness. Thanks partly to the weather but mainly to the air reinforcements which she received from America, the threat to Australia of an invasion seems to have passed. But that is not all. There are signs of preparations for a change over from active defence to actual offence. A Washington message has just announced that American troops have landed in the Free French Caledonian Island. The importance of this announcement does not lie only in the strategical value of protecting the eastern coast of Australia and New Zealand. It also shows that the expected stream of supplies and reinforcements to the Anzac is now in actual flow. If this is so it will not be long before General MacArthur is enabled to strike out offensively from his present defensive bases. The situation on the Australian front, is, at any rate, far less gloomy than it was only a few weeks ago.

But the picture on the other Allied flank, the Indo-Chinese front at Burma, is quite different, almost the reverse of it. While Australia has received supplies and reinforcements in quantity and in time to halt the Japanese progress for weeks now and then to start hitting, the Burma front has been rolling back continually. And there is still no sign of a halt. Indeed, the way the fighting is going suggests that it would be a miracle if the Japanese fail to achieve their main strategical objectives before the monsoon, namely, the capture of Mandalay and the cutting of the Northern Burma route to China. The Japanese have made the progress that they have because of superiority in numbers and equipment. But the speed of progress is almost entirely due to the failure of Britain and America to supply General Stillwall and General Alexander air strength.

R. A. F. Offensive

British air raids and fighter sweeps have now gone on more or less regularly for a fortnight now and in a growing crescendo, too. It may, therefore, be assumed that the R. A. F. round-the-clock offensive has been launched against Germany in right earnest. It has also met with fairly gratifying success. The latest victim of the night raids is Rostock which, if not destroyed, has certainly been effectively "Coventrified". Nor are the fighter sweeps less important. In fact they have brought about a significant development. They have compelled the Germans to throw into the combat their newest and fastest type of fighters the Fockewulf 190. It is very interesting to note that they did not make much impression on the two days that they challenged the British fighters. The R. A. F. operating over enemy territory lost 9 as against 4 on Thursday and 15 as against 8 on Friday. This is a proportion favourable to the attacking side which is expected to lose three times as many planes as the defenders.

But the most noteworthy feature of the air offensive is that the Germans are now taking it as seriously as the British. The Luftwaffe is trying to "retaliate" for the bombing of German centres by intensifying its own night activity over Britain. The damage and casualties caused are heavier than formerly but the loss suffered by the raiders is also heavier than usual. In this connection it is gratifying to note that while the wright of R. A. F. bombing has been steadily mounting the losses in bombers have been steadily falling, for instance, only nine aircraft were lost in no two nights blasting of Rostock. This "retaliation" which cannot be carried out with any degree of regularity and intensity is, we believe, only intended to bolster up the morale of the people of Germany. In other words, R. A. F. raids have, as M. Lozovsky said, alarmed and depressed the Germans. This is an important gain. But the High Command appears to be greatly perturbed about the military possibilities also of the R. A. F. offensive, since it is putting up a furious resistance to day-light sweeps over occupied territory with its best fighters. All this is quite welcome—provided pressure is kept up day and night by the R. A. F.

Frankly Speaking

Beaverbrook's Confession

In another of the series of speeches that Lord Beaverbrook has been making in New York, he dwelt eloquently and justifiably with the sacrifices that Britain had undergone during the period. He particularly emphasised the great recovery after Dunkirk which was due mainly to the British people's courage and determination to respond to the call for blood, tears, toil and sweat. The British undoubtedly worked wonders and much of the credit goes to Lord Beaverbrook's own efforts, which he indirectly mentioned when referring to the British production of aircraft and tanks. But the main point that interests us is his confession of British failures and errors in Malaya and Singapore. British production of tanks and aircraft was so satisfactory that it has gratified Lord Beaverbrock himself. And yet it is he, Lord Beaverbrook, who was to a large extent responsible for refusing to strengthen the Malaya and Singapore forces with aircraft and tanks.

"Begging For Harijans"

An ignorant non-Indian having said of Gandhiji's practice of charging a price (usually a minimum of Rs. 5) for an autograph, "M. D." superfluously explains in "Harijan" that this is but one way of Gandhiji's "begging for Harijans". This is an excellent way and may well be copied by those who are pestered by autograph-hunters. For an autograph with such a price attached, "blesseth him that gives and him that takes" and, as "M. D." adds, "also the poor Harijan; thus it is not twice but thrice blessed" Those who seek Gandhiji's autograph should also be prepared for emergencies. "M. D." points out how a few days ago a Tamilian youth, having paid Gandhiji Rs. 10, asked for an autograph in Tamil as well as in Hindi. Gandhiji, who had not forgotten the Tamil script these many years, signed his name in that script without a mistake, whereupon the delighted young men paid another Rs. 10 for the second autograph. "But nothing for my memory feat"? asked Gandhiji unabashed. And having got a third ten rupee note, Gandhiji said: "Thirty rupees for the Harijans within a few seconds. They will bless you".

A Suggestion

Numerous incidents like these took place in the days of non-co-operation and Gandhiji's later Harijan tours. But the need for begging for Harijans is still there, as vast and urgent as ever. Gandhiji is now too old to travel much, but autograph-hunters may still secure the thrice blessed autographs by each sending him Rs. 5 (the *minimum* price) and asking for a price of hand-made paper of the size of the autograph book with his signature thereon. This will involve less postage than sending the autograph book itself, which runs the risk of being lost in the transit. But those who send him a new book wishing to have his name on the first page may well send him a minimum of Rs. 10.

Mr. O. C. Gangoly And Sir J. J. School Of Art

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. O. C. Gangoly's article on the Bombay Art Conference in the 'Modern Review' for March, 1942, makes rather a strange reading. He applauds the pernicious suggestion of the Conference to decentralise art education in Bombay. The severe criticisms of the Art School by the Chairman and the president of the Conference are supported by Mr. O. C. Gangoly apparently without any personal observation. Apart from the yearly exhibitions of the Indian Section of the Bombay Art Society which palpably disprove the charge that Indian Art is not given any importance in the School of Art, the recent exhibition of contemporary Indian Art held by the School in last February has effectively exposed the false propaganda that the School is not teaching Indian Art or that it gives only an unimportant and minor place to it in its curriculum. I wish Mr. Gangoly had seen this Exhibition before applauding those criticisms of the president and the chairman of the Conference.

Mr. Gangoly quotes the following from the President's speech:—"..... In Bombay we have some connoisseurs of Indian Art, private rich collections, and a public museum, but we have no able exponent of its practice....." Most of us resented these observations from the President. But Mr. Gangoly's quoting them has almost added injury to insult. The president may have managed to forget Mr. J. Ahiwasi, the head of the Indian Section of the J.J. School of Art, to point out only one "able exponent of its practice," but how did Mr. Gangoly manage to overlook him?

The School of Art should not be scrapped. It has achieved something quite substantial in Indian Art. Moreover, I believe that an art school should not confine itself only to Indian Art. Facilities must be provided for learning the art of other countries. Rabindranath Tagore has wisely said in his "The Meaning of Art":—"The sign of greatness in great geniuses is their enormous capacity for borrowing, very often without their knowing it; they have unlimited credit in the world market of culture. Only mediocrities are ashamed and afraid of borrowing, for they do not know how to pay back the debt in their coin." The J. J School of Art is not a perfect institution. Not even its most ardent supporter can deny this. But it is beyond doubt that it is progressing. The development of its commercial Art Section, the introduction of Photography, Modern Art, and quite a number of crafts in its curriculum (I hear they are soon going to introduce pottery) are, indeed, quite noteworthy.—Yours, etc.

SATYENDRA CLERK.

Chinese Recapture Taunggyi City

General Attack Drives Japanese To East

FIGHTING SOUTH OF PYAWBWE CONTINUES

LONDON, April 26.

TO-DAY'S (SUNDAY'S) CHINESE COMMUNIQUE STATES: 'THE JAPANESE ON THE SALWEEN (EASTERN BURMA) ENTERED TAUNGGYI ON APRIL 23, AFTER WHICH THE CHINESE REPULSED A JAPANESE COLUMN WEST OF TAUNGGYI. THEY THEN RECAPTURED TAUNGGYI AND LAUNCHED A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE CITY ON APRIL 24. AFTER VERY HEAVY FIGHTING THE JAPANESE ESCAPED AT MIDNIGHT TO THE EAST, THE CHINESE COMPLETELY REOCCUPYING THE CITY.

Despite repeated Japanese counter-attacks the Chinese repulsed the enemy. On the railway the Japanese after occupying Yanethin continued to advance northward.

Fighting is in progress south of Pyawbwe, 12 miles north of Yanethin.

There is no change on the Irrawaddy front.

CUTTING OFF OF JAP FORCES

LONDON.—Commenting on the Chinese recapture of Taunggyi in Burma as reported from Chungking, it is stated authoritatively in London to-day (Sunday) that while the retaking of the town might not have outstanding significance in itself, if the Chinese could thrust across the road leading to Lashio they would cut off the Japanese forces around Taunggyi from their bases.—Reuter.

CHINESE OFFENSIVE IN BURMA

CHUNGKING, April 26.

The Chinese troops are counter-attacking successfully on the Salween Front says yesterday's night's Chinese war "communique." One Japanese column on this front is pushing north-east from Hopong about 100 miles south-east of Mandalay. Another column is striking out 16 miles further west beyond Taunggi. Fighting on this and all other fronts in Burma is very severe, the "communique" says:

LIANG HAN THAO FOR BURMA

Liang Han Thao is leaving here for Burma within the next few days to take up the post of the Director of the political Department of the Chinese Expeditionary Force. During the past few days he has had talks with the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Seymour and the head of the British Military Mission in Chungking, Major-General Bruce.

JAPAN'S PLIGHT

The Director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summarized the whole world situation at a press interview yesterday. He pointed out that Japan's plight had steadily grown worse. She was more vulnerable than Germany and would easily be defeated by timely and effective blows. The superior offensive position she enjoyed was deteriorating into one of inferior defence. The lengthening of her defence line by land and sea, the dispersal of her forces, the shortage in transport, the technical difficulties she experienced in digesting the looted resources, and her increased political and economic burdens in the occupied areas, all went to prove that Japan was more vulnerable than Germany.

BR. HONOUR FOR LIMPING GENERAL

China's one-legged Admiral Chan Chak has been made Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services in the defence of Hong Kong and in leading the part of British and Chinese who escaped from the island on the day of its capitulation. Admiral Chan Chak was recently decorated by the Chinese Government.—Reuter.

Stiff Chinese Resistance

BOMBAY, April 26.

According to the Chinese communique, following their occupation of Hoponk, north of Loikaw on Wednesday, the Japanese continued their drive on the Salween front the next morning, says a message from Chungking. One Japanese unit, pushing north-eastward in the direction of Maingpyn, encountered stiff Chinese resistance. Another unit was also repulsed by the Chinese. In a counter-offensive, the Chinese inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese, and seized several enemy motor lorries and other war material.

On the Irrawaddy river and Rangoon-Mandalay Railway front fighting is still going on in the Pinn river valley, it was stated.—A.P.

ENEMY ATTACKS OVER DARWIN AND PORT MORESBY

LONDON, April 26.

MELBOURNE:—Allied communique on Sunday states: "Enemy bombings on April 25th ranged from north-west of Australia as far as Solomon Islands.

AUSTRALIA:—Darwin was heavily attacked by 24 bombers escorted by fighters. The Allies brilliantly intercepted, thus destroying eight bombers and three fighters with negligible loss.

NEW GUINEA:—The enemy attacked Port Moresby with 15 "0" fighter planes, but the Allies successfully intervened and damage was slight.

SOLOMON ISLANDS:—Tulagi was attacked by eight bombers, but the damage was negligible.

PHILIPPINES:—Enemy attacks on Corregidor increased. Artillery duelling continues. Fighting continuss in Panay and Cebu islands.

MINDANAO:—Situation uncharged"

PHILIPPINE NEWS BLACK-OUT

No War Department "communique" was issued here on Saturday which was the third day of silence on the fighting in the Philippines.

The Washington spokesman had no comment to make on the reference to the Philippines in General MacArthur's "communique" issued in Australia. The military position appears to be unchanged with resistance continuing in three well-defined spheres.

The War Department "communique" issued on Saturday states: "NEW CALEDONIA: The War Department announced to-day that American troops have arrived in the island of New Caledonia, a French possession in the South-West Pacific. These troops which will assist in the defence of the island were sent there with the approval of the local authorities.

Secondly, there is nothing to report from other areas"

Two Merchant Ships Torpedoed

Two medium-sized merchant vessels were torpedoed off the Atlantic coast, the Navy Department announced. The survivors have been landed at an east coast port.

Jap Bombers Over Darwin

LONDON, April 26.

It is officially announced that 24 Japanese bombers and about six fighters raided Darwin on Saturday. Bombs dropped included high explosives and anti-personnel. Very minor damage resulted. Eight bombers and three fighters were shot down.—Reuter.

FOUR ENEMY SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK

Br. Submarine's Smart Work In Mediterranean

LONDON, April 26.

An Admiralty communique states: "Further successful attacks have been carried out by British submarines against enemy seaborne supplies in the Mediterranean. Four more heavily-laden enemy supply ships have been sunk. A submarine under the command of Lieutenant H. S. Mackenzie sighted an enemy convoy in the Central Mediterranean. A supply ship from this convoy was torpedoed and sunk. Some days later the same submarine torpedoed and sank a medium-sized supply ship which was carrying a big deck cargo. A self-propelled and armed lighter was hit and damaged.

A large supply ship was torpedoed by a submarine under Commander J. W. Linton, D.S.C., and sank in two minutes. The same submarine sank by gunfire another supply ship which was carrying a deck cargo and also engaged and damaged an enemy schooner.—Reuter.

ENEMY ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

LONDON, April 26.

"The raiding was mostly directed against two towns in the west of England, one of which casualties and damage were rather heavy," says this morning's Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique which reports: "Last night there was enemy activity over the west and south of England and north-east of Scotland."

The communique adds: "In the other west of England town there was some damage and a number of casualties. Bombs which were dropped in the north-east of Scotland caused damage in one town and a small number of casualties. Elsewhere there was very little damage and no casualties have been reported. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed."

It is authoritatively stated that Bath was the main objective of enemy bombers last night (Saturday).

It is learnt in London that a fifth enemy bomber was destroyed over this country on Saturday night.—Reuter.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

(By AN INDIAN LIBERAL)

Sir,—Your recent utterances regarding Japanese aggression stressing the need for a People's Front to resist it to the utmost have cheered the heart of every patriotic Indian who recognises the desperateness of the present situation but is powerless to do anything.

You have been the idol of young India and even those who have widely differed from you have always held you in high esteem for your self-sacrifice, unique devotion to the cause of the country and your tremendous influence. Except those who have been engulfed in a spirit of sheer despair, all others young or old are convinced that your call to your countrymen to resist the foreign peril that is now at our very doors, deserves to get a spontaneous and active response from every Indian patriot.

But will that be sufficient to meet the situation? Do you not feel that mere words, even from the highest quarter, will not and cannot stem the growing despair that has overtaken millions of our countrymen in this dark hour? Cannot the Congress, or if that were not possible, you, in your individual capacity as a leader wedded to certain great principles, call a National Convention of all Indian parties to make this United Declaration of resistance to all foreign aggression whether from Japan or from the other Fascist nations and to devise definite measures for achieving that end?

I do not think that you are unaware of the feeling which exist amongst non-Congress parties that the Congress considers itself so superior that it will spurn and ridicule any idea of co-operation with other organizations for fear of its own prestige. Acceptance of office by the Congress did not help to remove that unfortunate feeling. Will not a National Convention as suggested above dispel such a suspicion and help to evolve unity based on the more solid foundation of friendship and brotherly feeling in face of a common danger?

I may be permitted to remind you that you sponsored some years ago the idea of the Civil Liberties Union on the ground that it would enable all progressive political parties to work on some common platform. But the movement did not make headway because of the distrust felt that it would be utilised by the Congress to gain more prestige for itself. The issue now is so big and the stake so great that none can accuse any one of such a motive if an endeavour were made or a united effort of the kind suggested. If far-flung nations can form a United Nations' Front to fight Fascist forces, are Indians alone incapable of being united on an issue of such vital importance? Will not such a step enable us further to organise effective civil defence measures to combat internal disorder?

It may be urged that the Congress has already taken steps in this matter of civil defence by organizing the P.V.B. But as if in reply, the Muslim League started a separate organization for the Muslims and the Hindu Mahasabha has possibly plans of its own. They say that even in the lowest depth, there is always a deeper still. It seems our disunity has not yet reached its lowest limit!

Yourself and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar have come out boldly and are advocating a positive plan of action; but the public are somewhat bewildered by the fact that your statements are not attuned to the same key, especially in the matter of the measure of co-operation to be offered to the British Government for defeating the common enemy. That two prominent members of the Working Committee should show this divergence is not unnatural but not helpful to the public. Is it not possible that some common plan evolved in a gathering representative of the best elements of our national life will help to adjust this divergence, dispel the present gloom and reassure our countrymen and lessen the panic that, despite official pronouncements and non-official assurances, exists in the land?

On the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, I am making this suggestion for consideration by all leaders of the Congress and in particular by you and I have no doubt that you will consider it solely from the point of view it deserves to be considered, namely, the good of our motherland.

2,000 FINN CASUALTIES IN 20 DAYS

MOSCOW, April 26.

Soviet sharpshooters' machine-guns and mortars inflicted 2,000 casualties on the Finns during the first 20 days of April, states a message from the Leningrad front to-day. The message mentions a great increase in the number of sharpshooters—snipers as they are now called as the English word has been officially introduced into the Russian language.—Reuter.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

As I travelled, my mind went frequently to that brave young woman Guiddello, styled the Rani, who has lain in a jail now for twelve long years, and still lies there, in prison, cabined and confined, she has grown from girlhood to womanhood, an emblem of her own simple people.

—From Jawaharlal's impressions of his Assam tour.

* * *

If, asks Gandhiji, the Japanese "are well intentioned what has China done to deserve the devastation they have wrought?"

China committed the awful crime of understanding honourable intentions only too well.

* * *

According to a Chungking message, the Japanese in Burma are believed to be making three separate thrusts as part of their general strategic plan.

Chungking forgets the all-embracing fourth: air thrust.

* * *

In his statement about the Assam tour Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recalls the scandal of the "White Road" and "Black Road" for refugees from Burma.

We personally are thankful that there did exist a Black "Road."

* * *

Assam, Jawaharlal says, "has always impressed me with its great potential strength and resources...."

Doesn't that fully answer some of his criticisms?

* * *

In an article in the American Press, Madame Chiang demands that in the new World Order there shall be no superiors or inferiors, that "we must be equal—men and women of all races—pushing forward to a great ideal."

What, not along White and Black Roads? Impossible.

* * *

MR. AMERY NOT DISAPPOINTED

Britain's Sincerity Proved

—Anglo-Indian headlines.

We are not surprised Our anticipation proved.

* * *

Two Flanks, Two Pictures

I

Mandalay was "again" bombed by the enemy.

—Burma communique.

II

There was a Japanese air raid on Port Darwin, the enemy losing one-third of his bombers and half of his fighters.

—Australian communique.

* * *

Speaking in New York, Lord Beaverbrook, admitted British "errors" in Malaya and Singapore, confessed that they had little to say in defence, but added "we cannot explain our failures."

Can't he? We would admire Lord Beaverbrook if he had been a little less modest.

* * *

"Will you have some jelly, Tommy?" asked the hostess.

"No, thank you", said Tommy, nervously. "I don't think it's quite dead yet."

GIVE ADEQUATE GUARANTEES TO HARIJANS

Dr. Ambedkar's Warning To Govt. And Hindus

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Jubilee Committee organised for the purpose of celebrating Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's 50th birthday presented him this evening with a purse of Rs. 580/- at a Mammoth Meeting of his followers, at Kamgar Maidan. Mr. M. V. Dhondy, Municipal Corporator presided.

Dr. Ambedkar advised the gathering to discontinue the habit of celebrating his birthday, for a society which idolised and raised a mere man to the level of a God was set well on the path of self-destruction no one was endowed with superhuman and divine attributes, and he rose or fell through his own efforts and ability.

Reviewing the history of the Depressed Classes for the last 23 years, the Doctor said that socially and politically they had taken great strides. A quarter century ago the Depressed Classes were crushed under a deadweight of superstition and dangerous habits like the eating of carrion, which tradition had bequeathed to them. The dawn of a new self-respect and manliness was now clearly seen.

Politically the Depressed Classes had improved to a certain extent. They had entered Local bodies and legislatures and voiced their grievances.

Willingly or unwillingly, he said, they formed a limb of the Hindus. The Mahad Satyagraha and Nasik temple entry were staged by them to make the caste Hindus accept them on terms of equality and friendliness. But the desired effect was not achieved.

In conclusion the Doctor uttered a note of warning to the British Government as well as the Hindus. The British Government, he said, ought to remember that at the time of the transference of power, the Depressed Classes should be given adequate guarantees. If they did not, the Depressed Classes would fight the British with every means in their power. If the Hindus gave adequate guarantees to the Depressed Classes, they would fight their battles shoulder to shoulder with them. Otherwise there would be no compromise with them.

CRITICISM OF PROPOSAL OF 'C. R.'

(Continued from Page 1)

jured party and say nothing doing. The back benchers will demand in the Commons a debate on India, and Government will examine the matter afresh by reopening negotiations. But it is pointed out that the prerequisite for such a course necessarily means better atmosphere. It must include absence of any kind of anti-Congress attitude on the part of Government spokesmen.

I may state here that many persons are frank enough to say they fear Sir S. Cripps' farewell broadcast in India and his subsequent declarations represent some measure of anti-Congress and communal and reactionary attitude, which is bound to cause bitterness throughout India. So far as mass of people are concerned they are demanding, through different political Trade Union and University organisatios, immediate settlement of the Indian problem. Telegrams to the Premier and Sir S. Cripps and none to Mr. Amery are being sent from factories and other organisations on these lines. In London itself the forthcoming 'May Day' demonstrations are being organised only on two issues, namely, the opening of a second front against Hitler and settlement of the India problem. Even Bishop Bradford shares this view. He is presiding over a meeting at Leeds this week-end to support this demand. The Commoners, William Dobbie Reginald Sorensen, Wilfred Roberts, T. L Horrabin and W. G. Cove simultaneously called to non-Party Parliamentary meeting in the Commons Committee Room for the forthcoming debate.

Sardar And Deo See Mahatma

EARLIER: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Shankerrao Deo had discussions with Mahatma Gandhi lasting six hours.

Congress leaders now gathered here are leaving for Allahabad for the Working Committee and A. I. C. C. meetings. As already reported, Mahatma Gandhi is not attending the meetings.

Volunteer Camp Opened

ALLAHABAD: The Volunteers' Camp in connection with the Congress meeting at Allahabad was formally opened this evening.

About three hundred volunteers, including a large number of women volunteers, held a rally at the flag hoisting ceremony at the camp. Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani unfurled the Congress Flag.

Trinidad Support To Congress Stand

A telegram received in the A. I. C. C. Office from the All Trinidad Indian Conference says that India's anti-Axis aggression stand is evidence of her support for democracy. "Honour and self-respect demand that Indian Independence should be recognised. The conference appeals to the British Cabinet to reconsider the constitutional offer and recognise her independence."

"The Conference also expresses disappointment at the threat of the President of the Muslim League of a Muslim revolt if independence is recognised. The Conference feels that national honour and self-respect demand that the Muslim League should co-operate with the Congress for freedom, liberty and dignity among free nations."

Tandon On Madras Resolution

With regard to the resolution of the Madras Congress Legislature Party recommending to the All-India Congress Committee "to acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation", Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, in a statement says:—

"I do not agree with the resolution. I regard it as unhappy and unhelpful. The resolution of the Congress Working Committee, passed at Delhi on the recent proposals of the British Cabinet, gives to my mind the correct lead on the question. The breaking up of India into several units, according to the Muslim League demand, is neither practicable nor wise.

In the present conditions of the world what is needed is federations of larger areas. To yield to demands of the Muslim League which are a result of bitter propaganda carried on obviously under the inspiration of British policy would be showing want of far sightedness and loyalty to the future generations. Statesmen who guide the future have to take a stern attitude on certain fundamental conceptions.

Satyamurti Meets Aney

NEW DELHI: Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central), President of the Indian Overseas Central Association, met the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member, Indian Overseas Department, and it is understood discussed with him the position of Indians in and from Ceylon and Burma.

The question of formation of a Non-Official Central Committee to deal with all questions concerning Indian evacuees from Burma and other places was also discussed.

Mr. Satyamurti left for Allahabad to attend the Congress Working Committee as well as the All-India Committee Meetings. He is expected to return to Delhi on the 3rd May and leaves Delhi on the 4th reaching Madras on the 6th.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISAPPROVES MADRAS MOVE

"Undermining Of Discipline"

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. K. S. Roy, President of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, Mr. Kamalkrishna Roy, M.L.A., Mr. Kalipada Mukherji, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, and other members of the All-India Congress Committee from Bengal, have given notice of the following resolution for the ensuing Allahabad session of the A. I. C. C.:—

"This meeting of the A. I. C. C. disapproves of the recent action and speech of Sree Rajagopalachariar, a member of the Congress Working Committee, particularly in moving the resolution at a meeting of the Madras Congress Legislature Party, to the effect that the Muslim League's claim for separation at the time of framing the future Constitution of India may be recognised, and further that the party be permitted to form a Coalition Government in Madras, in co-operation with the Muslim League. In the opinion of the House this action on the part of a member of the Congress Working Committee is calculated to undermine the discipline of the Congress organisation at this critical juncture, and to create confusion in the mind of the country. This meeting further requests the Congress President to take steps against the recurrence of such irresponsible action in future".—A. P.

ABANDON "DO NOTHING POLICY"

(Continued from page 1)

country against aggression. The people might save their slogans, but would not have achieved anything.

There was no politics for the Congress in future, he is reported to have declared, if it did not act now. By remaining out of power they might be able to help a few evacuees here and there or do some other minor thing: but the safety of the people demanded that they should be in charge of the Government now. This would put a new spirit and enthusiasm not only among the people, but also among the civil servants and even among the soldiers. There was no use comparing the present situation with that in 1939, when the Congress came out of office. The situation had tremendously changed. The argument about principles, Mr. Rajagopalachariar confessed, did not appeal to him.

He further pointed out that they had not succeeded in dislodging Mr. Jinnah or the Muslim League. If at the end of the war, after all the trouble was over and if they managed to survive, in any area a predominantly Muslim section wanted to separate itself they might do it. That was all that they were asked to concede. He was convinced that there was nothing wrong in this, nay, it was the only way of preserving the unity of India. He would even suggest that it was not non-violence to refuse to a large community the liberty of self-determination.

If only the Congress shook hands with the League, making that concession, it was possible the League would become a changed body; and the danger of division they feared might not materialise. But at present they should bargain with the Muslim League like soldiers with their swords under their belt and not like people bargaining in the bazaar.

By not undertaking responsibility the people would be left like sheep without shepherd. They should remember that neutrality for India was out of the question hereafter.—"Madras Mail".

A Fervent Plea

Mr. Rajagopalachari, in the course of his reply to the debate is reported to have stated that the safety of India at this most critical time demanded that the Congress should abandon what might be characterised as "do nothing policy" and do something new by approaching the communal problem with an open mind and an open heart. He asked the members of the Party to give him authority to fight his battle in the A.I.C.C.

A majority of the members who supported the resolution is reported to have stated that the policy initiated by the Leader was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Rajagopalachari is understood to have made a fervent plea for abandoning "do nothing policy" of the Congress now. If power was not grasped now, there would be no politics later for the Congress or for anybody else. What was necessary was action and not slogans. If the Government was taken up at Madras by any means, they would be the masters of the situation. The civil administration would be at their beck and call....

If there was a National Government in the country, he did not believe that even General Wavell would venture to act against the wishes of the people. Soldiers would gladly and most willingly come forward to obey the dictates of the National Government.

COMMUNAL QUESTION

Adverting to the Hindu-Muslim question, Mr. Rajagopalachari is reported to have pointed out that if the Muslims wanted Pakistan, the Congress could not refuse to recognise their right to claim it. In theory, the Congress leaders had repeatedly stated that if the Muslims wanted it, they would have it. Explaining the position taken by him in this respect, the ex-Premier is stated to have made it clear that they had to consider the question relating to Pakistan not immediately. They had now to accept only the principle namely the right of the Muslims to ask for Pakistan. But the whole matter would be considered after the hostilities ceased if the people survived it and if they were in a condition to examine the situation and if in a particular area, which was predominantly Muslim, the people wanted to remain separate. Referring to the suggestion that the concession for granting Pakistan to Muslims should not be made in a concrete form, Mr. Rajagopalachari is reported to have said that the Congress had not so far succeeded in solving the problem and unless a specific and concrete shape was given to it nothing practicable could be done now. The Congress had not succeeded all these years in dislodging either the League or Mr. Jinnah. This they could not do now without changing their attitude in solving the question. He is reported to have asserted that the unity of India could be maintained if the present resolution was accepted. If his stand was not accepted, the unity of India could not remain intact. The foreigners who wished to increase their control over India would always be interested in dividing the country. If now a National Government was constituted on the basis of a compromise between the Congress and the Muslim League, the unitary form of Government could be safeguarded permanently. It could be proved beyond any shadow of doubt in the interim period that a unitary form of Government could be successfully worked in India.

If such a right, as envisaged in the resolution, was granted to the League, the Muslims would be highly pleased and they would be anxious and willing to co-operate with the Congress in forming a National Government. He did not believe that it was non-violence to refuse to concede that concession to their Muslim brethren. If the Working Committee of the Congress invited Mr. Jinnah to attend its meeting there would be a change in the whole situation.

NEED FOR AN OPEN MIND

There was a need, Mr. Rajagopalachari is reported to have stressed, for the Congress to do something new. The problem should be approached with an open mind and an open heart. Since they had asked for responsibility, they must take it. He had no doubt whatsoever that it was the only way open to any self-respecting, responsible nation. This was his conviction, and he would have to fight his battle in the All-India Congress Committee. "If you want to play your part now, give me authority to do so and if you do not give me that authority I will myself fight for it". He would cling to it because he was perfectly convinced that without taking over the governance of the country, they would not be in a position to protect their people and property from destruction. "If you declare state-neutrality, I will keep quiet. But that cannot be done. If we are not in authority, our homes and hearths would be burnt and we would be helpless". Although there were present only about 50 members, who could vote on the resolution, he wanted to tell them that it was not the numbers that counted. He was there not to count heads but to ascertain their views and he wanted to know whether they were ready to take responsibility to save the people who had elected them as their representatives.

In conclusion, Mr. Rajagopalachari is reported to have expressed his confidence that although he was only one of the members of the Congress Working Committee, he would be able to convince his colleagues and be able to win them over to his point of view. He wanted the Party to express its views so that he might be strengthened at the forthcoming A. I. C. C. where he would have to fight an unpopular battle. But it had been his lot to fight many unpopular battles and win them.—"Indian Express".

"ALLIED VICTORY GOLD LOAN"

Issue Of 100 Million U. S. Dollar Loan

CHUNGKING, April 26.

The Chinese Government announced on Saturday the issue of a 100 million United States dollar loan as from May 1st, to be known as "The Allied Victory Gold Loan for the 31st year of the Republic of China."

The issue of the loan, it is stated, is for the purpose of balancing the budget, stabilizing commodity prices, consolidating financial resources and absorbing the floating capital, so as to bring about the Allied victory.

The Bonds are in six denominations, namely, 5,000 United States dollars, 1,000 United States dollors, 500 United States dollars, 100 United States dollars, 50 United States dollars and 20 United States dollars.

The loan will bear interest at four per cent per annum, payable every six months. The bonds will be redeemed within 10 years, commencing from 1944, drawing to be held every six months. The bonds will be subscribed in Chinese currency at an exchange rate to be announced by the Finance Ministry, upon the date of issue. —Reuter.

DOCK WORKERS TO RESUME WORK TODAY

A largely attended meeting of the R.I.N. Dockyard workers was held at the Congress House compound on Saturday and was addressed by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. A. Khedgikar.

After hearing the grievances of the workers, Mr. N. M. Joshi advised the workers to resume their duties stating that he would do his best to get their grievances redressed.

The workers as advised by N. M. Joshi agreed to resume duties. They are meeting today (Monday) morning at 7-30 a.m. in the Elphinstone Garden opposite the Town Hall.

HITLER ON HIS FUTURE PLANS

(Continued from page 1)

the bravery, loyalty and superhuman endurance of the gallant soldiers. "They alone enabled me to hold the front against masses of men which the enemy began to employ." The most pressing problem was that of supply.

BENT ON "MASTERING FATE"

The cold proved too much for German tanks and locomotives, but supplies were vital and "you will, therefore, understand and approve where I ruthlessly intervened with the grimmest determination to master the fate which otherwise might have overtaken us".

Hitler complimented all branches of all services for their exemplary conduct and he paid special tribute to the Finns and "soldiers of the Southern Division who on Lake Ilman lived through so much that was demanded of them". He enlarged this recognition to embrace Hungarians, Slovaks, Croats, the three Italian divisions and Roumanians. Hitler also extended thanks to the home front "for the support they gave me in this fight".

Hitler promised that in the next winter German equipment would be better prepared for conditions which could now be expected. "But the one thing I expect is that the nation gives me power to intervene immediately and act on my own initiative as circumstances demand when the existence or non-existence of the nation is at stake.

"I therefore ask the German Reichstag for an explicit endorsement that they possess the legal right to compel everyone to fulfil his duty, or if in my opinion, and in accordance with my conscience, he does not carry out his duties, to cashier him or to dismiss him from his post or office without consideration as to who he is or what acquired rights he may possess".

THE HOUR IS COMING

Saying he had not had three day's leave since 1933, Hitler said he was not in a position for some months to come to give leave to those at the front. Giving examples of mild sentences passed in Germany he said that the judges who do not recognise the commands of the hour will be removed from office. The hour was coming when the front would be released from winter's inaction and victory would be decided.

"TRUTH IS ON OUR SIDE"

The future will show how adequate were the preparations which had been made. The war in the East would continue till Russia was smashed and Britain would see German U-boats and weapons improving from year to year. Germany in this war with a smaller navy had achieved more than in the last war. Already the great war total of submarines was far surpassed. "In this fight, truth will be victorious, but truth is on our side. I bind my name and my life unconditionally to the fate of the German people. I have no requests to make to Almighty, except that he should watch over us, as in the past and grant that I may live as long as is necessary in his eyes for the fateful struggle of the German people."—Reuter.

HITLER SPEECH REACTION

LONDON, April 26.

Authoritative comment on Hitler's speech finds special interest in the resolution conferring on the Fuehrer full powers to dispose of every German and punish them for dereliction of duty without regard to their privileges of right, and with special mention of judges. This, it is pointed out, is final ratification by Hitler to a whole series of recent decrees aimed at further strengthening of the party and at the expense of the business of the Civil Service and Generals. This series of decrees is a measure of the concern which the party views the growth of dissident elements who are now liable to be liquidated by Hitler's order. This is a measure of the concern with which the Fuehrer views the internal situation.—Reuter.

Air Alerts In Egyptian Cities

CAIRO, April 26.

Air raid sirens sounded last night in Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal areas, and also in some parts of the Nile Delta and Middle Egypt.

Anti-aircraft guns were in action.—Reuter.

RAID ON BENGHAZI HARBOUR

CAIRO:—R.A.F. Middle East communique on Saturday says: "Enemy motorised forces encampments and personnel were attacked by our fighters in the forward area in Cyrenaica during Friday. One Messerschmitt 109 was shot down south of Gazala and another enemy aircraft was damaged.

The harbour at Benghazi was again raided on Thursday night. The same night an enemy aerodrome at Comeso in Sicily was bombed. From all operations four of our aircraft are missing."

ENEMY COLUMN'S WITHDRAWAL

CAIRO:—The Middle East communique on Sunday states: "Some enemy movement in the Southern Sectors were observed yesterday. One enemy column including tanks, guns and lorried infantry withdrew westward when engaged by one of our columns. There were some dust storms during the day."

RENEWED OFFENSIVE AGAINST MALTA

ROME:—A very strong air formations renewed the offensive against Malta.

CAIRO:—Hospitals in Malta were yesterday subjected to three deliberate daylight heavy bombing attacks by German aircraft.—Reuter.

Aligarh LL.D. For Jinnah

The Aligarh Muslim University Court has decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Oxford Lane,
Kingston, Herefordshire

Just a line to tell you how much better I am feeling for taking Phosferine Tonic Wine

I sleep a lot better and feel so much more cheerful and shall certainly recommend it whenever I can. I have had two bottles and shall be getting another, as I find a wineglassful in the morning with a biscuit picks one up wonderfully and another at bed time is a sleep inducer.

I shall always take Phosferine Tonic Wine when feeling rundown as I am a different woman since taking it.

(Signed) Mrs. E. EVANS

If you have been suffering from fatigue and from the effects of a difficult climate, if you have been trying to recuperate after illness, what you need to restore your vitality and "go" is a regular course of PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE. A wineglassful two or three times a day will soon bring back the colour to your cheeks, and make you fit.

A delicious refresher for a hot day — Phosferine Tonic Wine with lemondate — bracing pick-me-up you will appreciate.

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST PLEASANT WAY TO VITAL HEALTH

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT

AFTER THE ATTACK

IF and when Bombay is raided from the sea or from the air, we cannot expect the City to return to its normal life immediately the All-Clear Siren is sounded. Every citizen must be prepared for several days of discomfort. Arrangements have been made to secure all essential services, but some are of their nature not capable of much protection.

Prepare for a Week's Siege

If you can arrange it, start to provide for your family now, while the chances of a raid are very small indeed and you have plenty of time. See that you have:

1 Enough food to last for a week

2 An oil stove and some oil lamps

3 Enough kerosene oil for a week.

Perishable food such as rice or flour can be drawn on and replenished every week so that you always have a fresh supply.

DISPOSAL OF UNFIT

Those who become homeless will be found temporary shelter if they are to stay in Bombay. All public transport will be controlled by Government for as long after the raid as may be necessary. Those who wish to leave the city will be sent off as quickly as good order permits.

Published for the information of the citizens of Bombay by the Government of Bombay.

A.R.P. WARDEN'S POST

ESSENTIAL SERVICES ARE SECURE

We can all do without luxuries, even gas and electric light for a short time; but some public services cannot be dispensed with.

FOOD Arrangements are being made by Government to make sure that food supplies go on. If necessary, Government distributing centres will be manned.

WATER Bombay is fortunate in not depending on one source of water-supply, but pipe-lines can be hit. Therefore all wells in Bombay are now being opened.

ROADS The reinforced Police plus Civic Guards provide plenty of staff to rope off bomb-craters divert traffic and prevent accidents.

SANITATION Arrangements are being made to maintain a service of sweepers, to be available in case of a breakdown of the city's drainage.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

Structures which may fall and cause injury will be pulled down as soon as possible.

MEET YOUR WARDEN

HE WILL LOOK AFTER YOU

You can find him at the nearest Warden Post between 6.0 & 9.0 p.m. any evening

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT

HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Further May Liquidation

WASHINGTON UNCERTAINTIES AND PRICE FIXING

Bombay, April 25.

On Friday, the New York cotton market was again quiet. There was further May liquidation and evening up prior to the first notice day on Tuesday. There was also outside selling induced by Washington uncertainties. There was small Mill price fixing and short covering with rallies around previous closings attracting increased C.C.C. hedgings.

At the opening July was quoted one point down at 19.52. Intermediate fluctuations were not received but July declined to 19.49. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices remain unreceived.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices not received

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state: Yesterday cotton opened strong on reports of people returning to Madras and Government offices reopening in the City coupled with the reports of freight being not available for cotton from up-country but towards the close prices eased on realising on the belief that a long spell in war reports indicate ominous signs. Nevertheless, the undertone was resistant with most reassuring feeling. With Japan now being more concerned over her home defence, next to her campaigns in Burma and Australia there is less indication of her move towards Indian invasion. Some interest is being evinced in the forthcoming Congress meeting in view of Madras resolution seeking permission to form a joint ministry. Should present quietitude continue for another fortnight, more people are expected slowly to return back.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest and lowest unreceived.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market narrow and featureless. Undertone steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 25.

	To-day's Closing.
May	19.23
July	19.44
October	19.60
Middling Spot	20.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 25.

May	19.22
July	19.44
October	19.78
Middling Spot	19.85

INVESTMENT IN WAR TIME

The present War has taught us a lesson the difference of past and present War. The 'scorched Earth Policy has terrified the Investors now-a-days.

A great Economist says:—"At the time of War it is always safe to Bury all the Savings underground.' It means that all Savings should be in Landed properties. The value of Lands in or around the big cities can never deteriorate. Intelligent people shall always see how his Savings will be invested in a soundway with a good and reasonable return.

It is gratifying to note that recently a Company in the name of "Land Trust of India Limited has been started under the management of renowned businessman Mr. S. Chatterji who is conducting several other concerns very creditably and successfully. Mr. Chatterji's name is known to all his countrymen and we think under his able management this 'Trust' will also thrive. Investment in these shares means Investment in Lands indirectly; as this 'Trust' invests all its funds in 1st class lands only.

We understand the 'Trust' has paid a Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the working of its 1st Half-Year ending 31st December, 1941. The 'Trust' has secured a vast plot of land in the Corporation of Calcutta and in suburbs within four miles from Government House.

At the present moment the 'Trust' has secured a big plot of lard in Benares, U.P., and all arrangements are being made to sell them in small plots making a good Colony. The plot is just six miles from the Railway Station and situated on the Pucca Road having Electricity as also one minute from the River Ganges. If this Scheme becomes successful, we hope the 'Trust' will be in a position to declare a Dividend even 25 per cent. if not more.

We understand the 'Trust' is accepting 'Fixed Deposits' for short and long terms varying from 3 to 7 per cent. per annum.

We hope the shrewd investing public should think thousand times before his investment and ask for particulars at the Head Office of the 'Trust' at 5, Southern Avenue, or at all the branches of Messrs. Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Limited, all over India.

BANKS SAFE IN WAR

ONE OF THEM IS

THE Jwala Bank

LIMITED

Established in 1923

Branches:— ALL OVER INDIA

As they have no investment or securities to depreciate during the War, but their value is increasing rapidly.

Shares of Rs. 100/- are being sold for Rs. 130/- upto 31-5-42 paying Dividend 10% per annum.

Repeal Or Modify Arms Act

KHEDUT OFFICE PLEADS FOR SEEKING AID OF EXPERTS.

Sjt. Ramrai Munshi, Khedut Office, Ahmedabad, has sent the following telegram to President Azad with copies to Pundit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendraprasad and Mr. Rajagopalachariar, on the A. I. C. C. Session at Allahabad:—

'India's simple peasants and thousands Congressmen need and desire clear concrete lead with concise and precise directions for self-organization of security and self-sufficiency in separate resolution distinct from any political resolution with international bias. Urge demand repeal or modification Arms Act with arms for villages. Training for village-folks. Why not seek aid experts from Russian and Chinese and American Allies."

PRY CELL AND BATTERY INDUSTRY FOR BARODA

BARODA, April 24

Government have sanctioned a number of facilities to a factory for the manufacture of dry cells and batteries for which the Carbo Products Ltd. of Poona propose to start a limited liability Co., with a capital of Rs. 3 lakhs in Baroda.

The facilities include purchasing by Government of shares worth 30 p.c. of the registered capital of the Company, exemption from customs duties in the State of machinery, raw material and other requirements of the factory imported from outside, supply of water at concession rates, providing a suitable site for the factory, reasonable protection against competition in the State etc

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, April 26.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures upto 8 a.m. on 26th April 1942:—

Calcutta nil, Cuttack nil, Ranchi nil, Patna 97 77, Lucknow 109 76, Delhi 107 78, Lahore 105 76, Srinagar 75 51, Peshawar 94 71, Karachi 86 77, Nagpur 108 84, Kodaikanal 60 55, Bombay 90 79, Poona 102 73, Hyderabad (Deccan) 100 78, Bangalore 85 71, Madras 90 82, Shillong nil, Darjeeling nil, Mussoorie 73 60, Simla 77 62, Pachmarhi 102 77, Mahableshwar 82 68, Ootacamund 63 56.—A. P.

ORDER AGAINST "PRATAP"

Amazing Stipulations

The proprietor, Daily "Pratap", Lahore, writes:—

By this time you must have come to know that censorship has been imposed upon the "Pratap" by the Punjab Government.

From its perusal you will find that not only the conditions imposed are humiliating and vindictive, it is absolutely impossible for the paper to come out.

It is said that after the receipt of this order the Editor "shall submit, in duplicate, in manuscript form, to the Special Press Adviser, Lahore, at his office in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m on working days, for scrutiny all and every matter including headlines, connected with the war, the international situation internal security or Civil defence measures in India or any other matter relating to measures for the prosecution of the war taken by Government, before the same appears in any issue of the "Pratap."

This means that in no case can any news appear in the 'Pratap' if it is received after 9 p.m. This order cannot be complied with even if one were anxious to comply because under this order no news can appear in the morning paper which is received after 9 p.m. The fact of the matter is that in the local Edition we publish news which are received as late as 5 a.m. Why should any person purchase our paper if the news about the war and international situation and Civil defence etc. is to appear in it at least 31 hours late.

There is another condition that the news can be submitted for censor only on working days. Every one knows that the newspapers do not observe all the public holidays. Granted for a minute that we do observe those holidays this order would not let the paper come out on Sundays because the Government Office remain closed on that day.

SPORTING OFFER

Another item is that even the news have got to be censored. You know very well that all war news are censored by the Central Military authorities. Then certain news which have been passed by the Central Authority are again submitted to the Press Adviser—but this order says that even these news which have been twice censored by the competent authorities should be submitted for a third time—to the Local Censor before they can appear in the 'Pratap'.

The last paragraph of the order makes still more interesting reading. It is ordered that "no such paper shall be printed and nothing shall be published therein in such a manner as to indicate that any news, article, photograph or drawing will be or has been submitted for examination to the Special Press Adviser, Lahore, or has been withheld or in any way curtailed, altered or modified by him". In other words it is wanted that the mutilated messages should appear as such without the public being made aware of the fact that they have been mutilated not by us but by the Censor. The Central and Provincial Press Advisory Committee were formed on the distinct understanding arrived at between the Press and the Government that the papers will not impede the war efforts of the Government and the Government will not impose any pre-censorship on the papers.

From all that has been given above, you will find that this understanding has been cast to the wind to crush the 'Pratap.' In the order issued to the 'Pratap' no objectionable passages or articles have been cited. In the case of the "Pratap" we are in the dark as to why action has been taken. To add insult to injury all the Local papers and the Press Agencies were forbidden by the Incharge, Press Branch, from flashing this message anywhere

The Government have no case against the "Pratap" yet they have passed this not only a gagging but throttling order against the "Pratap". Incidently I may mention that the complaint of the Press Branch against the "Pratap" was rejected as frivolous and unfounded by the Punjab Press Advisory Committee. The 'Pratap' made a sporting offer to Mr. Macdonald, the Chief Press Adviser, and that is this that the Government should prosecute the "Pratap" for those articles. On this Mr. MacDonald said "We are not going to prosecute the "Pratap" because we know that no Court will convict the "Pratap" for these articles.".

National War Front Movement In Sind

KARACHI, April 25.

National War Front movement will be launched in Sind on April 28 when Khan Bahadur Allahubux Premier, accompanied by Mr. S. H. Raza, Provincial Press Adviser and party will reach Jacobabad and address a meeting of leading zamindars and citizens. From Jacobabad the party reaches Larkana

All the eight districts in the province will be visited this May and the movement initiated.

After settling the details with the Collectors of various districts, propaganda on a large scale will be launched for which vans fitted with loud speakers will be engaged and leaflets distributed.—United Press.

Plea For Immediate Speeding Up Of India's Production

Commerce Chambers Federation Chief On Assurances Of Col. Johnson And Dr. Grady

NEW DELHI, April 26.

The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has issued the following press statement:—

"In the absence of full information regarding the precise terms of reference and the object of the American Technical Mission when its visit to this country was announced, the Federation, in view of past experience, considered it their duty to ask the Indian public and the commercial community to be vigilant and to see that the long-term economic interests of this country were in no way adversely affected, as a result of the working of the Mission.

Since then, statements have been made in press conferences and in broadcast talks by Col. Louis Johnson and Dr. Grady, reassuring the people of this country that their aim is a specific one, namely, of providing technical and financial assistance to enable Indian industry to be placed on a basis of war production. Several Indian industrialists have also had an opportunity of having frank and full exchange of views with the members of the mission.

It is satisfactory to note that Colonel Johnson has unequivocally declared that the American Technical Mission "is not here to introduce American capital. It is not here to build factories or to bring in American industrial operations. It is not concerned with the commercial and economic relationships that may exist between India and the United States after victory has been won." He has further stated that "in a word, the aim was all-out war production for winning the war in order that war may be ended sooner." We have also been assured during our discussion that there is no question of any trade or tariff concessions being demanded for the U.S.A. in India in the post-war period as a price of American collaboration.

These assurances have been also repeated during our discussion which took place on the 24th April. It is hoped that the work of the Mission would be carried on in the same spirit as has been given expression to by the personal envoy of the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Mission. Indian industrialists who have already met the mission have conveyed their views to it, and they also feel that India's industrial production is not on a war basis. They, on their part, have assured the mission that they would be prepared to offer their suggestions and co-operation for converting the potential economic capacity of India into actual capacity.

I trust that the investigations which the mission is now conducting will be followed by immediate action to speed up India's production. There is no doubt that American help would be welcome in the form of plant and equipment for the establishment and expansion, on Indian soil and under Indian control, of industries vital for the defence of India — A.P.

Col Johnson's Visit To Patiala

PATIALA, April 26.

Colonel Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, paid a flying visit to Patiala during the week-end and stayed here as the guest of Sir Jogendra Singh, Prime Minister.

Speaking at a dinner given in Colonel Johnson's honour, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala said: "destiny brought India and England together and it has been our pleasure and pride to stand firm under the banner of His Majesty the King Emperor. Now it has brought that great people of America to fight shoulder to shoulder with our fighting forces on this ancient land. Your great country under the inspiring lead of your great President has come to be not only the arsenal of the free peoples of the world but also a tower of immense strength and a source of undying courage to all.

Col. Louis Johnson warmly thanked the Maharaja for the tribute paid to his country and said "in the name of our President and in the name of the American people. I may say how deeply I appreciate the sentiments expressed by Your Highness."

Concluding Colonel Johnson spoke of the "the ringing declaration of our President for a world of freemen and said the people of America will keep faith with the people of India." —A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEFENCE COMMITTEE

LUCKNOW, April 25

The Muslim League Defence Committee consisting of Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman and Qazi Mohammad Isa started on its All-India tour this evening from Lucknow, arriving at Patna to-morrow morning. The committee will then proceed to Assam, Dacca Calcutta Orissa, Madras, Malabar, Bombay and Central provinces returning to Lucknow on or about the 6th June. After a short break the Committee will again proceed on their tour of the north on the 12th June and visit Peshawar, Punjab and Karachi and will finally break up at Quetta Sir Nazimuddin another member of the Committee who had to go away to Calcutta on urgent summons from Calcutta is expected to join the committee at Patna to-morrow.

A U. P. Muslim League Civil Defence Sub-committee has also been formed with Mr. S. M. Rizwanullah as chairman and Syed Aziz Rasool, Maulana Karam Ali, Mr M. Faruq and Sahebzada Mahumand Ali Khan as members. The sub-committee met and drew up a programme of work for the province. The sub-committee will shortly undertake an extensive tour of the province and set up sub-committees in the districts.

A Central Muslim Youth Defence Committee consisting of Messrs. Mohammad Salima Viqar Ali Hakim, and Shakir Ali has been appointed by Begum Habibullah, President, U. P. Muslim Students' Federation. The committee will function at Lucknow in co-operation with the provincial Muslim Defence Committee of the Muslim League and will tour and direct its branches all over the province to carry out its programme for the safety of the life honour and property of the Mussalmans of these provinces.

Muslim League Defence Scheme

PATNA, April 26.

The members of the Muslim League Defence Committee, Nawab Mohammad Ismail, Choudhry Khaliquazzaman and Quazi Mohamad have arrived here this morning from Lucknow. Sir Nazimuddin another member of the Committee has also arrived from Calcutta.

The Defence scheme of the Committee will be explained to the members of the Provincial Muslim League Executive who are meeting here this evening and to those of the Provincial League Council to-morrow.—A. P.

BRITAIN UNWILLING TO PART WITH POWER

Duty Of Nation To Stand United, Says Nagindas

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House this morning, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., said that there was not the slightest change in the political situation in India to-day though important events in the shape of prolonged negotiations between Sir Stafford Cripps and Indian political leaders had taken place. It had been proved beyond doubt that Britain was unwilling to part with real power and that Swaraj could never be a matter of a gift from Britain. There was no time to waste. It was the duty of the nation to stand united and strive to achieve the goal for which it had fought a non-violent battle for over two decades.

Referring to the ensuing session of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Nagindas said that the session was likely to be an exciting one in view of the resolution passed by the Madras Legislature Party. It was not possible that the A.I.C.C. would endorse such a resolution. The Congress President had given a bold lead and most of the leaders in India had disapproved of the resolution.

PROGRESS OF P.V.B.

Referring to the P.V.B. organisation, Mr. Nagindas said that it had made a steady progress. If all the efforts at co-operation with the authorities should fail, it would be the duty of this organisation to do its best inspite of limitations and render service to the citizens in times of emergency.

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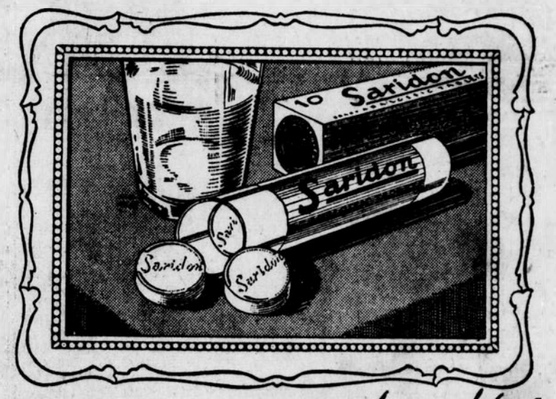

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MUTT AND JEFF—What's the Dif, Jeff Won't Be Able to Eat 'Em Now, Any way

By BUD FISHER

UNCLE BENNY, CAN I GET TWO BITS ON THIS FRYIN' PAN?
LET'S SEE IT!
OWW!! PHEW! THAT'S HOT!
YEH, I KNOW -- I JUST MADE SOME PANCAKES AND SAUSAGE -- NOW I NEED TWO BITS FOR SOME SYRUP!
KONK!
12:27

PUBLIC NOTICE

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

IN PURSUANCE of sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the Indian Income-Tax Act 1922 (XI of 1922), each of the Income-tax Officers mentioned in column 1 of the annexed table hereby gives notice to every person subject to his jurisdiction as specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof whose total income during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount not chargeable to Income-tax to furnish to him within 60 days from the date of this notice a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner setting forth (along with such other particulars as are required by the said form) the total income and total world income of such person during that year.

A copy of the prescribed form will be supplied free of charge to any person who for the purpose of complying with this notice applies at the office of the Income-tax Officer concerned.

INCOMES BETWEEN RS 1,500 AND RS. 2,000. Any person other than a company, a local authority or a person not resident in British India, whose total income during the previous year exceeded Rs. 1,500 but did not exceed Rs. 2,000 and who desires to discharge his liability to tax by making the requisite deposit in the Indian Post Office Defence Savings Bank should, when applying for a form of return, intimate to the Income-tax Officer that he intends to make such a deposit.

PENALTIES. Any person who fails without reasonable cause to furnish the return required by this notice or fails without reasonable cause to furnish it within the time allowed or in the manner required, is liable under Section 28 of the said Act to a penalty not exceeding 1 1/2 times any tax payable by him.

PLACE OF ASSESSMENT. Under the provisions of Section 64 of the said Act, where an assessee carries on a business, profession or vocation at any place, he shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which that place is situate or, where the business, profession or vocation is carried on in more places than one by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which the principal place of his business, profession or vocation is situate, and in all other cases an assessee shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which he resides; provided that where an Income-tax Officer has been specially empowered to assess certain classes of income or certain persons or classes of persons, the assessments of such persons and such income will be made by the Income-tax Officer so empowered.

Non-residents who are not assessed through statutory agents under Section 43, and who have any income for direct assessment other than income from horse racing, will ordinarily be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the circle in which the greater part of the assessable income arose in the assessment year 1939-40 or in the first year of assessment, whichever is later. In the absence of orders to the contrary the same officer will have jurisdiction for subsequent years so long as some income for direct assessment (not necessarily the greater part) continues to arise within his jurisdiction.

TABLE

1 NAME AND DESIGNATION	2 ADDRESS	3 JURISDICTION
PART I:—Officers serving in Bombay City under the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay:		
1. J. P. BILLIMORIA, Income-tax Officer, A-I Ward (Section I)	Central Government Building Queens Road, Bombay.	A list of the areas of Bombay City which are included in these wards will be found on the notice board of the Income-tax office, Central Government Building, Queens Road, Bombay. The Income-tax Officers concerned will have jurisdiction over all assessees in those areas other than assessees who have been or may from time to time be specifically assigned to other Income-tax Officers by an order passed under Section 5 of the Income-tax Act.
2. J. M. KAPADIA, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Income-tax Officer, A-I Ward (Section II)	do	
3. A. C. MEHTA, B.A., Income-tax Officer, A-II Ward.	do	
4. B. K. GANDHI, B.Com., G. D.A., R.A. Income-tax Officer, A-III Ward.	do	
5. N. J. LAWYER, B.A., Income-tax Officer, B-I Ward.	do	
6. V. V. APTE, M.A., Income-tax Officer, B-II Ward (Section I.)	do	
7. C. P. SHAH, B.A., Income-tax Officer, B-II Ward (Section II)	do	
8. Y. A. TAMHANE, B.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, C-I Ward (Section I)	do	
9. W. K. GHARPUREY, B.Sc., (Bom.), B. Sc., (Lond.), Income-tax Officer, C-I Ward, (Section II).	do	
10. P. T. RANADIVE, B.Sc., Income-tax Officer, C-II Ward.	do	
11. A. R. H. NAIK, B.A., Income-tax Officer, C-III Ward.	do	
12. A. L. KAZI, B.A., LL.B., Income Tax Officer, D-I Ward.	do	
13. V. M. KALE, B.Sc., Income-tax Officer, D-II Ward.	do	
14. C. K. BUTALA, Income-tax Officer, E. Ward.	do	
15. F. N. MARSHALL, Income-tax Officer, G. Ward.	do	
16. M. N. WAGH, Income-tax Officer, M. Ward.	do	
17. N. V. DESAI, B.Com., G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, Circle I	do	All assessees who have been or may from time to time be assigned to these circles by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay. Such assessees consist mainly of persons (other than companies) who are liable to excess profits tax.
18. F. H. VALLIBHOY, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Circle II	do	
19. B. P. SURTI, G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, Circle III.	do	
20. V. M. KAIKINI, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Companies Circle I.	do	All assessees who have been or may from time to time be assigned to these circles by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay. Such assessees consist mainly of companies having their registered office or principal place of business in the City of Bombay.
21. D. N. SABAVALA, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Companies Circle II.	do	
22. B. D. JOG, B.A., G.D.A., R.A., Income-tax Officer, Companies Circle III.	do	
23. B. G. DHONDE, Income-tax Officer, Companies Circle IV.	do	
24. V. S. JATAR, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Salaries, Section I	do	(1). All persons not specifically assigned to other officers being employees serving in Bombay City of employers other than companies as defined in Section 2(6) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and who received in the previous year an income from salaries of not less than Rs. 1,500 per annum. (2). Pensioners residing in the City of Bombay who drew pension in the previous year of not less than Rs. 1,500. (3). Employees of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway, wherever they may be serving, except those under the audit of the Audit Officer, Railway Collieries, Calcutta. (4) All Government servants employed under the Director General of Observatories, Poona, the Director, Madras & Kodaikanal Observatories, the Meteorologist, Upper Air Observatories, Agra, and the Meteorologist, Karachi, who are under the audit of the Accountant General, Bombay.
25. V. R. AKERKAR, B.A., LL.B. Income-tax Officer, Salaries, Section II.	—do—	All persons not specifically allocated to other officers being employees serving in Bombay City of companies as defined in Section 2(6) of the Indian Income-tax Act and employees of the Rajputana Minerals Co. Ltd., who received in the previous year an income from "Salaries" of not less than Rs. 1,500.
26. H. B. PAREKH, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Non-Residents' Refund Circle.	—do—	(1). Persons not resident in British India whose total income is made up of income wholly taxed at source or of dividends or of both. (2). Pensioners who draw their pensions in the United Kingdom and reside in Indian States. (3). Pensioners who draw their pensions through Post Offices in Indian States and reside in those States. (4). Religious and charitable institutions outside British India not liable to income-tax under section 4 (3) (i) and (ii) of the Indian Income-tax Act applying for refunds of tax deducted at source in respect of interest on securities. (5). "Thana" funds administered by Political Agents in Kathiawar. (6). Local or Thana funds administered by Government offices in Indian States or in British administered areas in these States which are either not liable to income-tax or have been exempted under section 60 of the Act. (7). All persons assessed under Section 44C of the Act.
PART II—Officers serving in Bombay City under the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay.		
27. S. B. ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, Section I (Central)	—do—	All cases which have been or may from time to time be assigned to him by the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay, out of those cases which have been or may be transferred to the said Commissioner by the Central Board of Revenue.
28. V. T. SHAH, Income-tax Officer, Section II (Central)	—do—	—do—
29. A. J. SHAH, B.Com., G.D.A., A.S.A.A., Income-tax Officer, Section III (Central)	—do—	—do—
30. S. B. ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, Section IV (Central)	—do—	—do—
31. A. L. CHAUGULE, Income-tax Officer, Section V (Central)	—do—	—do—
32. P. S. BAGADTHEY, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Section VII (Central)	Central Government Building Queens Road, Bombay.	All cases which have been or may from time to time be assigned to him by the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay, out of those cases which have been or may be transferred to the said Commissioner by the Central Board of Revenue.
33. R. S. SABNIS, B. Com., Income-tax Officer, Section VIII (Central).	do	do
34. G. L. POPHALE, M. A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law Income-tax Officer, Section IX (Central).	do	do
35. J. F. TATA, Income-tax Officer, Section X (Central).	do	do
36. N. V. DAMLE, M.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, Section VI (Central).	do	Cases assigned to him as above and also all cases of persons serving under the Central Government in the Income-tax Department in the Provinces of Bombay, Sind, British Baluchistan and Ajmer-Merwara.
PART III—Officers serving at other centres in the Bombay Presidency.		
Mr. C. D. AMIN, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Ahmedabad Circle.	Income-tax Office Ahmedabad.	All cases which have been or may from time to time be assigned to him by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay.
Mr. B. E. KUMANA, B. Com., G.D.A., A.S.A.A., Income-tax Officer, A Division, Ahmedabad.	do	A list of the areas of Ahmedabad City which are included in these divisions will be found on the notice board of the Income-tax Office Ahmedabad.
Mr. R. P. KAPADIA, M.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, B Division, Ahmedabad.	do	
Mr. V. C. TAVKER, B.A., Income-tax Officer, C Division, Ahmedabad.	do	
Mr. D. G. DEOKAR, M.A., Income-tax Officer, D Division, Ahmedabad.	do	
Mr. R. N. ADARKAR, B.A., G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, Ahmedabad District and the District of Mount Abu.	do	The whole of the Ahmedabad District, with the exception of Ahmedabad City, and the whole of the District of Mount Abu.
Mr. A. R. CHINDARKAR, Income-tax Officer, Kaira District.	Income-tax Office, Nadiad.	The whole of the Kaira District.
Mr. M. I. PATEL, B. Com., G.D.A., R.A., Income-tax Officer, Broach & Panchmahals Districts.	Income-tax Office, Broach.	The whole of the Broach and Panchmahals Districts.
Mr. R. M. MODY, Income-tax Officer, Surat City.	Income-tax Office, Surat.	Surat City.
Mr. S. S. BHARUCHA, Income-tax Officer, Surat District.	do	(1) The whole of the Surat District with the exception of Surat City. (2) Lands within the Sachin State occupied by the Tapti Valley Railway.
Mr. P. E. GOLWALA, M.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, East Khandesh District.	Income-tax Office, Jalgaon.	The whole of the East Khandesh District.
Mr. J. M. GANDHI, Income-tax Officer, West Khandesh District.	Income-tax Office, Dhulia.	The whole of the West Khandesh District.
Mr. Y. B. KORGAONKAR, B. Com., Income-tax Officer, Nasik District.	Income-tax Office, Nasik.	The whole of the Nasik District.
Mr. R. G. DESHPANDE, M.A., Income-tax Officer, Ahmednagar District.	Income-tax Office, Ahmednagar.	The whole of the Ahmednagar District.
Mr. M. H. VARIAVA, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Sholapur District.	Income-tax Office, Sholapur.	The whole of the Sholapur District.
Mr. V. R. MUZUMDAR, Income-tax Officer, Poona District.	Income-tax Office, Poona.	(1) The whole of the Poona District except the City and Cantonment. (2) Military employees under the audit of the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona and Southern Command, Poona. (3) All persons not otherwise specified with incomes from salaries and pensions in the City and District of Poona.
Mr. G. A. MAMA, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Poona City.	Income-tax Office, Poona.	(1) The City and Cantonment of Poona. (2) All persons not resident in British India and not assessed through statutory agents under section 43, any part of whose income is derived from horse racing.
Mr. P. K. VALVEKAR, B.A., B.Com. Income-tax Officer, Satara District.	Income-tax Office, Satara.	The whole of the Satara District.
Mr. S. L. BAINDUR, Income-tax Officer, Bijapur District.	Income-tax Office, Bijapur.	The whole of the Bijapur District.
Mr. B. B. KHAN, Income-tax Officer, Thana & Bombay Suburban Districts.	Income-tax Office, Thana.	The whole of the Thana & Bombay Suburban Districts.
Mr. M. P. MUZUMDAR, Income-tax Officer, Dharwar & Kanara above Ghat Talukas.	Income-tax Office, Dharwar.	The whole of the Dharwar District and the area of the Kanara District which lies above the Ghats. A list of the talukas and petas included in that area will be found on the Notice Board of the Income-tax Office, Dharwar.
Mr. J. R. KHAMBATTA, B.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts.	Income-tax Office, Alibag.	The whole of the Kolaba & Ratnagiri Districts.
Mr. D. K. KELKAR, Income-tax Officer, Belgaum District & Kanara below Ghat Talukas.	Income-tax Office, Belgaum.	(1) The whole of the Belgaum District. (2) The area of the Kanara District which lies below the Ghats. A list of the talukas and petas included in that area will be found on the notice board of the Income-tax Office, Belgaum. (3) Lands within the Miraj (Senior) State occupied by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway and by the Barsi Light Railway.
Mr. P. K. SHINDE, Income-tax Officer attached to the Adjutant General's Branch, General Headquarters, India, and stationed at Poona.	Income-tax Office, Wanowrie, Poona.	Personnel of the Defence Services under the audit control of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, other than those working in the office of the Field Controller himself or in the accounts offices of the different units in India under his audit control.

Note:—The jurisdictions of the officers included in Part III of the Table does not include assessees who have been or may from time to time be specifically assigned to other Income-tax Officers by an order passed under Section 5 of the Income-tax Act.

Bombay, 24th April, 1942.

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Monday, April 27, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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(Regd.)

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KRISHNA MENON MEETS CRIPPS

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 26.

It is learned that Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary of India League, had long talks with Sir Stafford Cripps yesterday.

It is not known what subject was talked about but it is understood that Sir Stafford promised Mr. Menon help in the repatriation of Indians stranded here and for adequate shipping facilities.

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The Great
QUICK TONIC

Quickly Stops
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NEURALGIA DEPRESSION
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CONSTIPATION RHEUMATISM

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Royal Naval Barracks.

Dear Sirs,

I am pleased to tell you that I feel 100% better, thanks to Yeast-Vite tablets. I hope during the coming year the people who haven't tried your tablets will do so, and I am sure this war won't be a war of nerves for them any longer.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) S. S.

From all Bazaars and Stores.

IRVING'S
YEAST-VITE

Guerilla Warfare Will Be Nine Days' Wonder

MAHATMA ON JAWAHAR-C. R. WAY

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

"I am not perturbed by the apostacy either of Jawaharlal or Rajaji They will return to non-violence with renewed zest, strengthened by the failure of their effort", writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" in reply to the question.

You declared the other day at Wardha that Jawaharlal Nehru was your 'legal heir'. How do you like the idea of your legal heir advocating guerilla warfare against the Japanese? What will happen to your 'Ahimsa' when Jawaharlal openly advocates violence and Rajaji wants arms and military training for the whole nation?"

NOT SO AWFUL

In reply Mahatma Gandhi states: "As you have put it the situation does appear awful. But it really is not so awful as it appears to you. In the first instance 'legal heir' is not my phrase. I had spoken in Hindi. I had said that he was not my 'legal heir', but that he was virtually my heir. That means that he will take my place when I am gone. He has never accepted my method in its entirety. He has frankly criticised it, and yet he has faithfully carried out the Congress policy largely influenced, when it was not solely directed, by me.

Those like Sardar Vallabhbhai who have followed me without question cannot be called heirs. And everybody admits that Jawaharlal has the drive that no one else has in the same measure and have I not said also that when I am gone he will shed the difference he often declares he has with me?

I am sorry he has developed a fancy for guerilla warfare. But I have no doubt that it will be a nine days' wonder. It will take no effect. It is foreign to the Indian soil.

Twenty-two years' incessant preaching and practice of non-violence, however imperfect it has been, could not be suddenly obliterated by the mere wish of Jawaharlal and Rajaji, powerful though their influence is. I am, therefore, not perturbed by the 'apostacy' either of Jawaharlal or Rajaji. They will return to non-violence with renewed zest, strengthened by the failure of their effort. Neither goes to violence for his belief in it. They do so because they think probably that India must have a course of violence before coming to non-violence. No one can say beyond doubt how events will shape themselves. It may be that their instinct is correct and mine, backed though it is by experience, is not.

I know this, however, that my line is cut out for me. Even though I may be alone in my faith, I must follow it unfalteringly, believing that the masses will never take to the violent method. They will either remain inert or take to non-violent action. Guerilla warfare can take us nowhere. If it is practised on any large scale, it must lead to disastrous consequences.

Non-violent non-co-operation is the most effective substitute for every kind of violent warfare. If the whole nation takes to non-violent action it can be wholly successful.

It could not be quite so against the British because their roots have gone deep into the soil. The Japanese have not even got a foothold.

I hope that the forthcoming A.I.C.C. will revert to the non-violent method and give the clearest possible instructions about non-violent non-co-operation.

To aid the British effort in the violent way without any official connection and after the failure of the recent negotiations appears to me to court national disgrace."

AGGRESSORS CAN'T BE BENEFACTORS

"It is folly to suppose that aggressors can ever be benefactors. The Japanese may free India from the British yoke, but only to put in their own instead", declares Mahatma Gandhi in reply to the question:

"If the Japanese really mean what they say and are willing to help to free India from the British yoke, why should we not willingly accept their help?"

He adds: "I have always maintained that we should not seek any other power's help to free India from the British yoke. That would not be a non-violent approach. We should have to pay a heavy price, if we ever consented to take foreign aid as against the British. By our non-violent action we were within an ace of reaching our goal. I cling to my faith in non-violence.

I have no enmity against the Japanese, but I cannot contemplate with equanimity their designs upon India. Why do they not realise that we as free men have no quarrel with them? Let them leave India alone.

And if they are well intentioned, what has China done to deserve the devastation they have wrought there?"

"Inopportune And Mischievous"

LUCKNOW, April 26.

The "National Herald" commenting editorially on the two resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Madras Legislative party characterise them as "inopportune, mischievous, unpatriotic and essentially defeatist."

The paper points out that the fact that the party meeting was thoroughly unrepresentative, thinly attended and rather too much 'bossed' does not take away from it "the obnoxious nature of its resolutions passed under the inspiration and leadership of Mr. Rajgopalachariar."

The paper feels that "it is most unfortunate in that it shows a definite tendency to bring about a split in Congress ranks at a time when Unity is most essential."—A. P.

BURMA EVACUEES ARRIVE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 26.

Over a hundred evacuees from Burma arrived in Madras last evening by Puri passenger.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras being received on arrival by Mr. F. H. Sidhwa, Managing Director, Globe Theatres Ltd., on the occasion of the opening of the New Globe Theatre, Mount Road, Madras on March 21, 1942.

MASS RAIDS AND ARRESTS

LONDON, April 25.

The fresh wave of unrest sweeping over France following the return of M. Laval is manifesting itself by a series of acts of sabotage, demonstrations and attacks against German military personnel according to information reaching Free French Headquarters to-day.

"In the past few days, in addition to the wrecking of the Amiens—Cherbourg Express taking German soldiers on leave and incidents in the Paris area already announced, attacks against German soldiers have occurred at Lillers near Bethune, Mericourt near Vimy and Lens.

In the Departments of Pas de Calais and Nord there had recently been a sharp increase in sabotage of factories, railway lines and electric cables. Throughout the Occupied Zone the food requisitioned by the Germans has been burnt or dynamited.

Paris remains one of the greatest centres of resistance. Five hundred arrests are made weekly for anti-national activities." Twelve thousand police raids were made in the past twelve months on private homes.

In Unoccupied France two thousand socalled communists are arrested weekly. Vichy officially admits 230 acts of sabotage in the period of six months up to March.—Reuter.

Hindu Sabha's Opposition

LUCKNOW, April 25.

"Before the Congress formally accepts the doctrine of Pakistan for the future, let me on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Hindus of India tell it in most emphatic terms that the country under no circumstances will be prepared to tolerate and concede the fantastic scheme. I challenge the Congress to hold a plebiscite or an election anywhere in India on this issue and see if the Hindus are behind the Congress or support the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is pledged to resist the Pakistan at all costs and by all possible means and will never allow their dear motherland to be vivisected," says Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, commenting upon the Madras Congress Legislative party's resolution recommending the Muslim League's claim to Pakistan to be recognised.

The Raja states that the Congress Party had now realised their mistake in resigning their office but were now again eager to form Governments in the Provinces, although the issue on which they took that decision still remains unsolved and the right to freedom of speech remains unconceded. The Raja counsels Congress to "think twice before it accepts this most mischievous request" of Rajaji and his Party, who were now anxious to return to power.—A. P.

Colossal Axis Naval Losses

Japan Has Lost Million Tons While Nazis Have Lost Five Millions

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Mr. Josiah W. Bailey, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, handling merchant marine affairs said to-day that the cargoship construction programme in the United States was going ahead rapidly despite the hindrances caused by deficiency of materials and labour disturbances.

"We are going to beat the Axis by producing enough ships and planes to smother Germany and Japan", Mr. Bailey said. "We are going to have ships to carry war equipment and men and we are going to have planes to protect those ships and blast the enemy overseas."

Mr. Bailey regarded the submarine sinkings along the Atlantic coast as disturbing, but not yet a serious threat to the war effort. "When you regard our shipping losses compared with those of Germany", he said "they become small in comparison.

Japan probably lost one million of her six million tons of shipping since she entered war. Germany in two years of war is estimated to have lost five million tons."—Reuter.

DEENABANDHU ANDREWS MEMORIAL

Gandhiji's Appeal For Contributions

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in to-day's "Harijan" on "Deenabandhu Andrews Memorial":

"Deenabandhu Andrews Memorial and Gurudev Memorial are convertible terms. Gurudev had initiated the Deenbandhu Memorial, but before it had fully materialised Gurudev followed Deenabandhu. Therefore, Deenabandhu Memorial has become also Gurudev Memorial. The purpose is worthy of the two great souls—The improvement and upkeep of Santiniketan, Visvabharati and Sriniketan. These are all in reality one.

It is a matter of great shame and sorrow that the paltry sum of five lacs of rupees has still not come whether from the rich or the students or the labour world. Everybody admits that Gurudev and his institution have brought a name and prestige to India which no one and nothing else have done. It was Santiniketan which stirred the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek who gave very handsome contributions.

"RIDICULOUSLY SMALL."

For the work done at Santiniketan, the expense is ridiculously small. The reason is the comparatively low salaries paid where the work done is not purely honorary. The donations so far collected amount to nearly one lac. I hope that the balance will be forthcoming without delay and absolve me from having to venture out on a collection tour. I am in honour bound to finish the collection. When Gurudev was dying the last letter I wrote to him was that, if it was God's will, I would finish the Deenabandhu collection. It was also a trust handed by Andrews in that Santiniketan's financial condition was his daily concern. It is a call from these two Servants of India and Humanity which I dare not neglect. Let those who revere their memory and who value Gurudev's living creation help me to discharge the self-imposed trust.—A. P.

Air Combats Over Northern France

Six Major Operations Carried Out By British Fighter Command Over A 250 Miles Front

LONDON, April 25.

Six major offensive operations were carried out to-day by the Fighter Command over a period of eleven hours beginning early this morning, says the Air Ministry. They ranged in area over a 250 miles front from Dunkirk to Cherbourg.

During the Abbeville offensive the enemy put up the heaviest fighter opposition yet encountered by R. A. F. Spitfires this year and some of the fiercest fighting of the year took place five miles above the ground.

The Air Ministry 'communique' states:

"Offensive operations on a large scale have been carried out over North France to-day. During the morning squadrons of fighters escorted Boston bombers to Cherbourg and Hurricane bombers to Calais. At Cherbourg and Dunkirk bombs were dropped on the docks and at Calais a factory was bombed. Five enemy fighters were destroyed during the Dunkirk attack.

In the afternoon Boston bombers were escorted to Le Havre and Abbeville and a fighter sweep was made over Cherbourg Peninsula. The docks at Le Havre and railway yards at Abbeville were bombed. Enemy fighters were encountered in strength in the attack on Abbeville and there were many combats. Three enemy fighters were destroyed. From these operations one of our bombers and fifteen fighters are missing."

Several enemy planes were reported over a district in the west of England late on Saturday night. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in one town. An enemy bomber is believed to have been brought down.

Nazi "Reprisal"?

It is interesting to note that last night's raid by "Luftwaffe" on an English town described in a German "communique" as "reprisal for continued British attacks against towns in Germany." According to the German "communique" the town selected for reprisal raid was Exeter, town which for productive importance must rank almost lowest of the English towns. Furthermore the raid was carried out, it has been disclosed in London, by no more than twelve machines. Indeed the total number of enemy planes crossing the coast last night was 25.

Malta Fights Back

MALTA.—Fourteen Axis warplanes were hit in three raids on Malta on Saturday—three were destroyed by the R.A.F., one was shot down by anti-aircraft guns and ten others including eight bombers and two fighters were damaged.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed and ten damaged over Malta during the past 24 hours according to an official announcement.

U. S. To Defend French Island

WASHINGTON, April 25.

It is officially announced that American troops have landed in New Caledonia in the South-West Pacific to assist in the defence of this French possession.

Protest Against Laval Regime

NEW YORK April 26.

The French Consul in Detroit, Maxime Rainguet has resigned as a protest against the appointment of Laval as Chief of the Vichy Government.—Reuter.

A.-I. Harijan And Goseva Sangh Meetings

WARDHAGANJ, April 26.

A meeting of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh Executive will be held here on April 29.

A meeting of the All-India Goseva Sangh will also held the same day.—United Press.

Acidity the cause of most Stomach Pains

The presence of excess acid in the stomach is known by the sufferer's increasing difficulty in digesting food, a sour taste in the mouth, stomach pains growing more acute.

Acidity must be dealt with quickly. At the first sign of stomach discomfort take a few doses of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

Its four powerful alkalis quickly neutralise excess acid, fermentation is stopped, pain and discomfort vanish. If the stomach lining has been attacked, Maclean Brand Stomach Powder first soothes the inflammation; then it gently protects the affected part and gradually heals any ulceration.

Be sure to ask for Maclean Brand. You can tell the genuine Maclean Brand by this signature
Alex C. Maclean
on the bottle and carton. There is also a red seal on the carton. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in either powder or tablet form. Available from all Chemists and Stores.
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BRAND
Stomach Powder

Inspector Wade — THE COAT OF ARMS — By Edgar Wallace

SLOWLY BUT INEXORABLY, THE TIDE RISES, LICKING AT THE WALL WITH HUNGRY TONGUES OF SPRAY...
MORE WAVES! MORE! THEY MUST BE STRUGGLING DOWN BELOW, STRUGGLING AGAINST THE RISING WATER....
THE RUMBLE OF THE WAVES FINDS AN ECHO IN LOCKE'S MURDEROUS LAUGHTER...
BELOW, IN THE DUNGEON...
STAND UP, MARY. IT'S GETTING DEEPER...
ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF MINUTES. WHY STAND? WHY PROLONG THE AGONY?
STAND UP! WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE! WE'RE NOT DEAD YET!

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